# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,490—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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First insertion ............ 8 As. per Line.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy............ As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S S CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 1 0 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 21st April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | Rs. 220 | Rs. 150 | Including Wines. | Rs. 40 | Without food. |
| Suez | 360 | 220 | | 80 | |
| Port Said | 380 | 240 | | 90 | |
| Messina | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| Naples | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| Leghorn | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| Genoa | 500 | 340 | | 140 | |
| Marseilles | 520 | 350 | | 145 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

### RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 3,800 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passages apply to
C. GRONDONA, Agent.

### "HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.
Passage Money to Brindisi ............ Rs. 450
Do. Trieste and Venice............ „ 500

For passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | Rs. 400 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 180 0 |
| To Cyprus via Port Said | „ 375 | „ 295 | „ 143 0 |
| To Port Said | „ 320 | „ 255 | „ 131 8 |
| To Suez | „ 300 | „ 240 | „ 122 0 |
| To Aden | „ 170 | „ 130 | „ 64 0 |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

| | Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | 1879 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (s) | BOKHARA | 2932 | 450 | J. Orman | 21st April. |
| — | BANGALORE | 2068 | 500 | C. Fraser | 28th do. |
| (s) | INDUS | 3470 | 600 | S. D. Shallard | 5th May |
| — | THIBET | 2593 | 400 | J. H. Torbock | 12th do. |
| (s) | SURAT | 3141 | 530 | W. E. Breeze | 19th do. |
| — | KHIVA | 2609 | 450 | G. Lee | 26th do. |
| (s) | NIZAM | 2725 | 450 | A. E. Barlow | 30th do. |
| — | VENETIA | 2726 | 450 | C. G. Perrins | 6th June. |
| (s) | GWALIOR | 2725 | 450 | J. C. Babes | 13th do. |

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

### STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ZAMBESI | 2431 | 370 | A. Symons | 28th April 1879. |
| TEHERAN | 2589 | 400 | A. H. Johnson | 12th May. |
| KHEDIVE | 3742 | 600 | J. D. Steward | 26th May. |
| MALWA | 2933 | 450 | P. S. Tomlin | 9th June. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

### STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 25th April. |
| TANJORE | 1363 | 450 | W. W. Fentiman | 23rd May. |
| SIAM | 3014 | 500 | G. N. Hector | 20th June. |
| ASSAM | 3033 | 500 | N. Stewart | 18th July. |

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

### HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

S. S. RYDAL HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

### STEAM TO RANGOON.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Fine Steamer THESSALY will sail as above on the 24th instant. She has good accommodation on Deck for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### VICTORIA GARDENS.

A GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE

will take place at the above beautiful gardens, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1879,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF

H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ON THIS OCCASION THE ILLUMINATIONS WILL SURPASS ANY FORMER ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE KIND.

The Band of H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers by permission of Col. Daubeny and Officers of the Regiment, the Band of G. I. P. R. Volunteers, by kind permission of the officers of the Corps; and also the Bombay Volunteer Band.

A new novelty will be introduced in the form of a spacious SKATING RINK.

An abundant supply of Wheel Skates will be provided, at a small charge, for those who do not bring their own with them.

A handsome prize will be given to the author of the best ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM.

The prize, a beautiful silvered service of Cashmere work, consists of a richly chased tray, a tankard, and a pair of cups, valued at one hundred rupees.

*** Competitors must send their Compositions before 2 o'clock on the day of the fête, under cover marked "Conundrum," to care of SOUNDY and Co., where the Prize may be seen.

NOTE.—The Committee will reject any Conundrums they may consider objectionable.

A BEAUTIFUL MECHANICAL DIORAMA,
Painted specially for this entertainment by a well-known local Artist.

By General Request,
A GIPSY'S ENCAMPMENT,
(FROM EPPING FOREST.)

Where the Gipsy Queen will tell a secret worth knowing and pretty Gipsy Flower Girls will have pretty Nosegays for pretty Ladies.

AUNT SALLY AND KNOCK-EM-DOWNS.

A SHOOTING GALLERY,
with four Targets, will be provided for the Sporting Patrons and Crack Shots.

THE LEVIATHAN PLATFORM
in the
REALMS OF ENCHANTMENT,
will be brilliantly lighted, and an efficient Quadrille Band provided for
THE LOVERS OF TERPSICHORE.
Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock.

MACHINES FOR TRYING HEIGHT, WEIGHT, STRENGTH AND STRIKING POWERS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES
for testing the power of the Muscles and Nervous System of the Human Frame.

RUPEES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY
For the taking, at 2 Annas each.

THE LITTLE WORLD CIRCUS,
THE SMALLEST SHOW ON EARTH,
WITH PERMISSION TO RIDE IN THE CIRCLE.

Note.—This is NO SELL. In proof of the veracity of this statement, the Public are referred to Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the Opposition Show.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

The collection of Arts has been brought together at considerable trouble and some expense; a few of the Works have been before exhibited, but not at the SCHOOL OF ARTS, therefore the lovers of talent may expect a rare treat. As the Committee are responsible for any damage that may occur to the works exhibited, they are reluctantly obliged to charge a small fee of 4 Annas admission to this Exhibition, which entitles the visitor to a Catalogue.

NOTE.—Any one wishing to exhibit valuable works of Art may send them to the Gardens, and have them thrown over the wall to the north of the Museum, before Saturday; the Committee, however, cannot undertake to return anything so lent.

A BABY SHOW.

Where some Fine Specimens of Infants may be seen, and as most of them have been brought up on the bottle, they must be seen to be appreciated. Mothers can send or bring their Babies for exhibition at a past eight.

THE BODYLESS DWARF.

The most wonderful phenomenon of the day. The Dwarf has no body or arms, yet he is able to eat, drink, and sleep like any other person; he can hold a conversation on almost any subject; and uses his feet as well as most persons do their hands.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a grand display of
FIREWORKS!

REFRESHMENT BUFFETS.

Where Wines, Spirits, Beer, Iced Drinks, Ice Creams, Iced Chocolate, Sandwiches, Sausage Puffs, Oyster Patties, Fresh Oysters, &c., may be obtained at printed tariff rates, which will be exhibited in the grounds.

Refreshment Tickets to be obtained at the Ticket Offices in the Gardens. No money will be taken at the Buffet Tables.

The Gates will be opened at 5-30 p.m., for Promenade; the Entertainment will commence at 9 o'clock.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

To prevent confusion at the Gates, Tickets may be obtained previously at SOUNDY and Co.'s

The Refreshment Buffets under the management of QUARTER-MASTER PEARSE.

The Entertainment under the direction of Mr. A. F. SOUNDY.

Ample number of Chairs will be provided for all, without any extra charge being made.

Volunteers will kindly wear the White Uniform of the Regiment.

F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R.,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt., B. V. R.,
Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Lieut., B. V. R.,
Honorary Treasurer.

Tram Cars from Byculla Bridge after the Entertainment.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

*In the Press, and will shortly be published.*

A COLLECTION OF
### LEGISLATIVE ACTS:
USEFUL TO MERCHANTS IN GENERAL.

PRICE—Rs. 5; INTERLEAVED, Rs. 6-8
*Postage Annas 4 Extra.*

COMPRISING:

**Sea Customs Act 1878**—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

**Customs Tariff Act, 1875**—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

**The Indian Arms Act, 1878**—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

**The Opium Act, 1878**—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

**The Bombay Salt Act, 1873**—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

**The Salt Act, 1877.**

**The Stamp Act, 1879**—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 11th April 1879.

**The Indian Ports Act, 1875.**

**The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.**

**The Abkari Act, 1878**—With Rules and Notifications.

**Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864**—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

**The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.**

**The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.**

LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF, AND GRANT OF CERTIFICATES TO MASTERS, MATES, AND ENGINEERS.

*Intending subscribers should send in their orders soon, as a very limited number of Copies will be printed.*

*Orders for Copies may be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office, Meadow Street, Fort.*

### BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

*To sail about the end of April.*

THE Fine Screw Steamer CELLA, 1,666 Tons, Commander W. Holmes.

This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Apply to

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th April 1879.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S TRINACRIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION!
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION!
PRICKLY HEAT LOTION!

A SAFE, agreeable and infallible remedy for Prickly Heat and other Eruptions of the Skin.
Price per bottle 12 as. and Re. 1-4

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 18.)
INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.
RIVER HOOGHLY.
LONGITUDE OF THE TIME BALL, CALCUTTA, AND OF SAUGOR LIGHT-HOUSE.

IT having been brought to the notice of this Department that misconceptions exist regarding the longitude of Saugor Light-house, at the Entrance to the River Hooghly, and of the Time Ball, Fort William, Calcutta, the following accepted positions are published for general information:—

Saugor Light-house: latitude 21° 38' 42" N.; longitude 88° 2' 0" E.

Time Ball, tower of Fort William, Calcutta: latitude 22° 33' 35" N.; longitude 88° 19' 40" E.

(*Madras Observatory being in* 80° 14' 19" *East of Greenwich.*)

By direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 7th April 1879.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 17.)
AUSTRALIA—SOUTH COAST.
GULF OF ST. VINCENT.
(1). PROHIBITED ANCHORAGE NEAR TELEGRAPH CABLE.

THE Government of Victoria has given notice, that to afford protection to the Telegraph cable laid between Kingscote harbour, Kangaroo island, and Yankalilla bay, on the mainland; Mariners are cautioned not to anchor in the vicinity.

Should a vessel be observed at anchor near the cable, a square blue flag will be shown from the telegraph station at Kingscote, or from the flagstaff at Yankalilla, signifying that her position must be immediately shifted.

PORT PHILLIP.
(2). BOYS MARKING BATTERY PRACTICE RANGE AT WILLIAMSTOWN.

Also, that three buoys, painted red, have been placed in an east and west direction, 3 cables apart, from the batteries at Williamstown. Vessels are cautioned not to come within these buoys whilst firing is going on.

The eastern buoy is moored 2 cables from the shore.

EAST COAST—CAPRICORN CHANNEL.
(3). FIXED AND FLASHING LIGHT ON NORTH REEF.

THE Government of Queensland has given notice, that on 14th November 1878, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on North reef, Capricorn channel:—

The light is a *fixed* and *flashing* light, showing *fixed* for *two minutes*, followed by *two flashes* in succession at an interval of *one minute*, the series of changes occupying *four minutes*; it is elevated 72 feet above high water, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 13 miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the second order.

The lighthouse, 80 feet high and circular in shape, is painted white.

Position, lat. 23° 10' 50" S., long. 151° 56' 10" E.

By Direction of the Government of India,

A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I.N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 3rd April 1879.

This Notice affects the following British Admiralty Charts:—(1). Nos. 2759b, 2389a: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I, 1876 and pages 180 1 9.
(2). Nos. 1171b, 624: Also, Australia Directory, vol. I, 1876 page 201.
(3). Nos. 780, 2759a, 345, 346: Also, Admiralty List of Lights, 1879, page 44; and Australia Directory, vol. II., 1864, page 98.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

Publications of the Marine Survey Department may be purchased at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

## TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

## TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

## ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE always in stock a nice assortment of ready-made garments for the convenience of Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay.

PRICE LIST.
FOR THE HOMEWARD BOUND.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Blue Serge Suits, Jacket and Trousers | 30 0 | 34 0 |
| India Tweed do. do. | 30 0 | 34 0 |
| Black Alpaca Coats, (for dinner) | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| Warm Overcoats for Cold Season | 45 0 | 50 0 |
| Do. Ulsters, do. | 50 0 | 55 0 |
| FOR GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY. | | |
| Bro. Holland Suits, suitable for wearing in the Train | 18 0 | 20 0 |
| India Tweed do, very comfortable | 30 0 | 34 0 |
| Sleeping Suits of all Materials, from | 10 0 | 11 8 |
| to | 18 0 | 20 0 |

READY-MADE SHIRTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

### FOUNTAINS, DESSERT SETS & CRUET FRAMES.
### THE PORTABLE FOUNTAIN AQUARIUM.
(STORER'S PATENT.)

THIS VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS NOVELTY FORMS AN ELEGANT ADDITION TO THE DRAWING ROOM.

The square ebonized base is 42 inches in height and 15 inches across; it is relieved with gold, and is tastefully draped with colored cloth and fringes. The Bowl is 12½ inches deep and 14 inches in width; it is composed of very strong Plate Glass, relieved with a gold band on the top edge.

There is plenty of room for gold fish and other denizens of the Aquarium. In the centre of the bowl is the fountain pipe, tastefully hidden by virgin cork, weeds, shells, &c.

The Fountain is perpetual in its action, and it can be readily set in motion in a few moments by the most inexperienced person; its mechanism is very simple, so that it cannot easily get out of order.

Price complete with drapery Rs. 200 Cash.

### PERPETUAL FOUNTAINS,
TABLE EPERGNE OR CENTRE PIECE FOR PERFUMED WATER—
In richly Electro-silvered Ware, Rs. 200.

DESSERT SETS.

Dessert sets in Mahogany lock cases, lined with blue cloth; each set consists of 12 each Knives and Forks with best electro-plated blades.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| With beaded metal handle plated | 60 | 0 |
| „ Ornamental „ „ | 65 | 0 |
| „ Plain Ivory Handle | 75 | 0 |
| „ Plain Pearl Handle | 80 | 0 |
| „ Carved Ivory Handle | 80 | 0 |
| „ Carved Pearl Handle | 100 | 0 |
| „ Carved Pearl Handle with leaves engraved on blades | 120 | 0 |

CRUET FRAMES.

| | Rs. | |
|---|---|---|
| Round, with 6 Bottles, Silver tops, open work at sides, very neat | 25 | 0 |
| Round, 6 richly cut Crystal Bottles, with Silver tops, open work at the sides | 35 | 0 |
| Oval, very elegant richly worked (6 Bottles), with silver tops | 40 | 0 |
| Fluted sides, neatly cut Crystal, rather massive, 6 Bottles, with silver tops | 50 | 0 |
| Oval, elegantly chased on 4 pillars, with 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver top | 80 | 0 |
| Fluted, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles and Silver tops, with Shield on side | 50 | 0 |
| Oval, very elegant, with solid border, richly engraved and enclosure for name, 6 richly cut Bottles and Silver tops | 60 | 0 |
| Oblong, very massive, with 6 beautifully cut Bottles in (small diamonds) Handle on two pillars, rising from the centre | 75 | 0 |
| Round, with 4 Bottles, plain and very neat | 12 | 0 |
| Oval, 4 Bottles with silver tops, open at sides | 23 | 0 |
| Oval, neat open work and 4 Bottles and Silver tops | 26 | 0 |
| Round, richly engraved and 4 neatly cut Bottles and Silver tops | 20 | 0 |
| Round, with 4 Bottles, very richly cut, with Silver tops, neatly engraved | 30 | 0 |
| Square, with 4 Bottles, very neat | 35 | 0 |
| Oval, on 4 Pillars, rich border round the Edges, 4 Bottles and Silver tops | 35 | 0 |
| Four Richly cut glass Bottles and Silver tops, the tray in form of an open basket, handle in centre | 45 | 0 |
| Oval, 5 Bottles, beautifully cut, open work at sides | 30 | 0 |
| Breakfast Frames in great variety from | Rs. 7 to Rs. 40 | |

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

**ENGLISH GOODS.** Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

### D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders*, and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co. Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspaper, Calcutta.

## COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

*DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee returned to Cash purchasers.*

### HOAR AND COMPANY'S
NEW AND CHOICE STOCK.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

In Correct Taste, finished in West End style.

| | R. | A. |
|---|---|---|
| Office, or Day Suits, Best Shrunk Angola | R30 to 35 | 0 |
| Cheviot and Home Spun Suits | 36 | 0 |
| Cricketing and Boating Suits | 30 | 0 |
| Dress Suits, Best West of England Cloth | R75 and 85 | 0 |
| Morning and Visiting Coats Best Fancy Ribbed Cloth | 36 | 0 |
| Superfine Frock Coats | 42 | 0 |
| Fine Angola Trousers, a splendid assortment | R12 to 20 | 0 |
| White Drill Suits at | R10 to 15 | 0 |
| Colored Linen and Flemish Holland Suits | 15 | 0 |
| White and Colored Washing Vests | 7 | 8 |
| Shikar Suits | 18 | 0 |
| Alpaca Office Coats | R12-8 14 | 0 |
| Cholera Belts | 3 | 0 |
| Riding Trousers, or Breeches of Chipping Norton Whipcords, Drab Bedford, and White Doe | R24 to 36 | 0 |
| Tan Flex Gaiters | 6 | 0 |

SHIRTS.

Comfortable and Easy fitting.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Longcloth | Per Half Doz | 22 0 |
| Super Fine, Best Linen Fronts, &c. | | 30 0 |
| Best French Printed Cambric | | 30 0 |
| The Original Oxford Cloth | | 36 0 |
| Best Flannel or Silk and Wool | | 52 0 |
| Tropical Flannel Unshrinkable | | 46 0 |

HALF HOSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Plain Brown Cotton Socks | R9 to 13 per doz. |
| Fancy Striped Cotton Socks | R13 to 19 „ |
| Babbriggan Embroidered Silk | R15 to 25 „ |
| Best Striped Lisle Thread | R25 „ |
| Plain Colored Merino | R13 to 21 „ |
| Fancy Striped or Silk Embroidered | R24 „ |
| Ribbed Cashmere, or and Merino | R26 and 27 „ |
| Best Black Silk | R3-8 per pair |
| Shetland Scotch Lamb Wool | R21 per doz. |
| Stout Ribbed Knit, for Shooting | R3 per pair |
| Ribbed Knickbockers | R5, 5-8 „ |

BANIANS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Gauze Merino | Half Doz. R14, 21, 25 |
| Anglo India Gauze—half silk | R40 |
| Stout Drab Merino Long Sleeve | R6-8 each. |
| Cardigan Jackets | R9 „ |

DRAWERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine Brown Cotton | R5, 7-8 each. |
| White Merino Pants | R8-12 „ |
| Drab Stout Merino | R5-12 „ |
| Real Scotch Shetland Wool | R7 „ |
| Bathing Drawers | R1-8 to 2 „ |

POLO, OR FOOTBALL SUITS.

Striped Jersey, Cap and Hose, complete............ R 12 3

SLEEPING KIT.

Suits — French Cambric, Oxford Cloth, Flannel or Silk and wool — R 7, R 10, R13
Dressing Gowns — Oxford Cloth — R10; Flannel — 17
Pyjamas, French Cambric............ R3-8 per pair.

Mofussil Orders meet with prompt attention and despatch; goods exchanged if not approved. Patterns with our New and Sure System of Self-measurement on application.

3, Rampart Row. — HOAR & COMPANY, TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, &c., BOMBAY. — The Travellers' Kit House.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON AT 3-30.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, APRIL 19.
SPECIAL
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

LAST NIGHTS!!! LAST NIGHTS!!!

Novelties both pleasing and exciting will be produced in rapid succession.

COME AND SEE
THE NEW FOXHUNTEERS' ENTREE.
COME AND SEE
THE SYLPH OF THE ARENA.
COME AND SEE
THE ROMAN GLADIATOR.
COME AND SEE
THE LEAP FOR LIFE.
COME AND SEE
THE QUEEN OF THE AIR.
COME AND SEE
THE GROTESQUE EUGENE.
COME AND SEE
YOUNG DAN CASTELLO GREGORY.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
ALL THE EDUCATED HORSES.
THE FUNNY CLOWNS.
THE IRREPRESSIBLE BARNEY.
THE TRICK PONY JANUARY.

SECURE YOUR SEATS!!! SECURE YOUR SEATS!!!

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PAY A VISIT TO THOSE wonderful curiosities and works of our Creator in the
FAMILY OF GORILLAS.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY
is now open from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT H. H. SMALLPEICE, 66th Regiment, are requested to communicate with the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH from this date, after which period no claims can be considered.

C. V. OLIVER, Bt.-Major, 66th Regt.,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Kurrachee, 13th April 1879.

HOME EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

THE RECTOR of COSTOCK, Nottinghamshire, and his wife will be glad to receive a family of children under 11 years of age, to bring up with their own children.

Reference can be made to the parents of the children lately under their charge.

Further information can be had on application to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the NETHERLANDS INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of BATAVIA, and are prepared to accept risks at the previous rates of the Company.

LANG, MOIR & Co.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18th April 1879.

PUNDIT GUTTULALAJI GHANSHAMJI TESTIMONIAL FUND.

THE PRESENTATION of an ADDRESS to the celebrated learned PUNDIT GUTTULALAJI GHANSHAMJI will take place at the Madhav Bag on SUNDAY next, the 20th April 1879, at 5 p. m., when the members of the Hindoo Community are requested to attend.

VUNDRAVANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS,
TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS,
CHUTTURBHOOJ MORARJI,
GOKULDAS JAGMOHANDAS,
Honorary Secretaries.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH
CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.
BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.
Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Currie Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste:
ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
OVERLAND TRUNKS, COURIER, HAND AND DRESSING BAGS.
RUGS AND RUG AND BED STRAPS.
AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
DECK CHAIRS.
FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
PURSES, POCKET BOOKS, AND PLAYING CARDS.
WRITING CASES AND STATIONERY.
SOAPS, SPONGES, EAU DE COLOGNE.
AND ALL OTHER TOILET ARTICLES.
INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS AND ANGLO-SWISS MILK.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

Although the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies, it is a matter of certainly that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not causing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

Until the introduction of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a Medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils, in Sulphuric Ether, in rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led Physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases. But in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills and Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of Phosphorus are in combination is highly dangerous. It is, therefore, necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
DR. BRIGHT'S
PHOSPHODYNE.
(OZONIC OXYGEN)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION, NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND ALL FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

THE remarkable efficacy of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is now well known, and is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe, by whom it is recommended as the most elegant and efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Trembling of the Limbs, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complaints, Shortness of Breath, Drowsiness, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c. are not only given in various forms, but very often to the destruction of the patient's health.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold in cases at 10/6 or in Family cases containing one dozen 10/6 cases at £5 by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

*** In India, China, Cape of Good Hope, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

PIRACY! CAUTION—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. Bright's (THE ONLY GENUINE) Phosphodyne and the only Medicine of that name recommended by the Medical Faculty.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several WORTHLESS IMITATIONS bearing similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held, is unquestionably due to its administration in the form of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne. Its extraordinary success has induced unscrupulous competition and worthless imitations.

THEREFORE ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.
And do not be persuaded to take any Useless and Possibly Dangerous Substitutes.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency | | D. S. Kemp and Co. | Bombay. |
| Bengal | do. | R. Scott, Thompson and Co., | Calcutta. |
| do. | do. | Stanistreet and Co. | do. |
| do. | do. | Bathgate and Co. | do. |
| Madras | do. | Barrie and Co. | Madras. |
| Rangoon | | E. Gillon and Co. | Lahore. |
| Ceylon | | J. Maitland and Co., | Colombo. |

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Trade Mark, Label, &c., of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE are duly entered at Stationers' Hall, London, and are also registered in the chief cities of the World. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted against any person or persons selling a Fraudulent Imitation after this notice.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO BE LET.

ONE on the Queen's Road. Rent Rs. 125.

THREE at Malabar Hill.—Rents Rs. 150, 160 and 225.

ONE on Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 155.

ONE in the Fort. Rent Rs. 150.

Apply to E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p. m. precisely.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., has kindly consented to preside.

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 14th April 1879.

LOST, on 3rd instant, FIVE CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 100 each. The numbers are stopped. Finder address P. Q., care of *Bombay Gazette*. Rs. 50 REWARD will be paid on recovery of the same.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

MILLER & RICHARD'S Presses, Types, and all requisites, always in stock.—Terms cash.

EWING & Co.
Agents, Calcutta.

BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this INSTITUTION will be held in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1879, at 5 p. m., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1878. There will be a Scientific Conversazione on the occasion.

The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. SHOT.
CARTRIDGES. WADDING.
POWDER. SUNDRIES.
NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED, ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)

UNSWEETENED GIN.
*Treacher's Special Importation.*

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' HOSIERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENT.

CHILDREN'S
Cotton Socks.
Lambswool Socks.
Lisle Socks.
Merino Socks.
LADIES'
Cotton Stockings.
Lisle Stockings.
Balbriggan Stockings.
Lambswool Stockings.
Cashmere Stockings.
Merino Stockings.
Silk Stockings.
CHILDREN'S
Patent Leather Shoes.
Morocco Shoes.
Patent Leather Boots.
Morocco Button Boots.
LADIES'
BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH
White Satin Shoes.
White Satin Boots.
Black Kid Shoes.
Black Kid Boots.
Patent Leather Shoes.
Black Cloth Boots.
Black Morocco Boots.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

### SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FRENCH, ITALIAN & SPANISH TUITION—French class for Natives. O. S. PEDRAZA has removed to Hornby Row, 19, Top Floor, next door to Alexandra Institution.

RS. 200 monthly salary—To Parents, Guardians and others.—An opportunity for placing a lad (European preferred) in a well established business. Bonus required. Apply by letter to "PADLOCK," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO-DAY, French Dinner, Re. 1-8—Hors d'Œuvre, Soup, 3 Entrées Dishes, 2 Joints, etc, Orange Gelée, Blanc Manger, Coffee. See Menu TEMPLE BAR.

RAMPART ROW—TO LET, the Room lately occupied by Mr. Westall. Also stabling for two horses. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

FOR SALE, a single seated BROUGHAM by Lawrie and Marner, elegantly fitted, and in perfect repair. Price Rs. 1,400. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co.

CYPRUS AND COMMANDRIA WINE—Very old, and highly recommended. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, 40, Meadow Street.

BATH TUBS—GALVANIZED IRON BATH TUBS, strong and serviceable, Rs. 10 and 12 each. J. NEUBERG, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN, C. B. Pony, Rs. 100; S. B. Galloway, Rs. 200. Both carry a lady. Apply to the MANAGER PURVIS' AGENCY.

FOR SALE, a Br. A. Horse, "CHIEFTAIN," height 14-1, aged, a steady charger, and has been ridden by a lady. Price a year ago Rs. 450; now offered for Rs. 300. (Owner getting another horse). Apply to "TIM," Sarat.

JUST received, a small consignment of H. J. Moyers and Co.'s best INDIAN TEAS in 1 lb. packets Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Pekoe Souchong at 1-12, 1-8, and 1-6 per lb. Apply to Tickell and Co., 32, Meadow Street, Bombay.

Neilgherry Orange Pekoe Tea.—Just arrived from the Estate, of the finest quality, for sale at Re. 1-12 per lb., other qualities at from Re. 1-2 per lb. Wm. WATSON and Co., Anglo-Indian Agency, Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Waggonette, and a Miniature Brougham, both in good order, and two HORSES, an Australian and an Arab, Apply to L. H., H. M.'s Mint.

FOR SALE, VICTORIA PHAETON with moveable Coach Box and Back Seat, and a set of double Harness, Silver Mounted. Both almost new. Also a pair of fast bay Arab Galloways, age 4 years, height 13 3½. Have been driven by a lady. Apply to R. N. COGHLAN, Salt Dept.- Secretariat.

FOR SALE, a bay C. B. PONY, 13 1, eight years, good Polo Pony, very fast and good fencer. Quiet to ride, and in single harness. Brown PONY, 13 hands, 5 years old, good Polo Pony, and fairly fast. Any examination and trial allowed. Apply to Lieutenant KUPER, R. A., Colaba.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 18TH APRIL 1879.

CONSOLS yesterday advanced from 97⅞ to 98, but French Rentes were unchanged at 115, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at 73½ for Fours and 78½ for Fours-and-a half.

The favourable result of the meeting of shareholders of the Oriental Bank confirms the view we took of the directors' report when it was first issued, and it is satisfactory to observe that according to Reuter the shares have recovered from £15 to £17. The shares of the Chartered Mercantile have also recovered from £14 to £17, and Hongkong and Shanghai are unaltered at £27, whilst Chartered have declined from £17-10 to £16-10 per share. The shareholders' meeting of the latter institution was, we understand, held in London two days ago, but nothing has transpired here respecting it.

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening exhibits a further improvement, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 49 to 49 7-16 per cent. The Reserve has increased by £800,000 and Bills Discounted show an increase of £100,000.

In the General Produce Markets, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unchanged in value, and in Seeds the only alterations are an advance of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed ex-warehouse, and a decline of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-warehouse. Wheat to arrive is unaltered in value.

Reuter's report of the Manchester Piece Goods Market quite agrees with the tenor of private advices. The tone is firm and prices have a hardening tendency owing to the upward movement in Cotton, but buyers operate very cautiously. The exceptional statistical strength of the raw staple overrides all other influences at the moment, but the consuming markets only follow the rise very slowly, and should anything occur to check the upward movement in Cotton the state of things in Manchester would probably do a good deal to help a reaction.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday Reuter says closed strong, but private advices say quieter after some excitement in the morning. The day's sales were estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 1,500 were Surats, and both spot prices and arrivals show a general improvement of 1-16d. per lb. To-day's market, we hear from private sources, opened quiet, probable sales 10,000 bales.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote an advance of 3-16 cents. in ready Mid. Uplands and 1-32 cents. in July shipment, the respective quotations being 11 13-16 and 12·14 cents. per lb. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

| | This week. | Last week. | 1878. | 1877. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday's Receipts | 4,000 | 7,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| Six days' do. | 31,000 | 37,000 | 31,000 | 16,000 |
| Total since 1st Sept. | 4,234,000 | ...... | 4,011,000 | 3,775,000 |

Bar Silver in London yesterday was still quoted at 49⅝d. per oz., and shipments are advised by yesterday's Southampton steamer for this port of £180,000, making £450,000 in the fortnight.

EXCHANGE has undergone no special change during the day. To begin with there was an idea that the liberal shipments of Silver might cause greater ease, but on the contrary the tendency during the day was slightly steadier, and at the close Bank Bills could be had on rather better terms. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand ........1s. 7 3-16 to 7-32d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...1s. 7¼d. ,,
Credits, 6 ,, ,, ...1s. 7 15-32d. ,,
Documents, 6 ,, ,, ...1s. 7½d. ,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...2·05½.

In Gold business has been done for export today at Rs. 19-10-6 per tola.

On Calcutta rates are unaltered at 3-16 per cent premium for demand and 1⅝ per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues quiet with nothing doing in large amounts, but the feeling is fairly steady. We quote:—Fours, Rs. 92¼; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97⅞.

The SHARE MARKET is not brisk and business continues to be confined to speculative transactions amongst the Brokers. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent higher at Rs. 653¾, but other Bank shares are unchanged. Land Companies show no change, and in Press shares we have only to notice a decline of Rs. 15 in Albert Co. of Kurrachee and Berars, and Rs. 10 in French Press. Spinning and Weaving mills are quiet, and we quote a decline of Rs. 5 in Bombay Hemp and Jute and Khandeish and Rs. 20 in Dhurrumsey.

COTTON opened strong and for a time sellers were asking an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, but a quieter tone supervened and prices close about Re. 1 over yesterday. Only a comparatively smalll business has been done, buyers operating very cautiously at the high level now ruling, but so long as the home advices are at all encouraging we are not likely to see any giving way here, every day showing more clearly that our season must be a small one. The receipts yesterday were 6,090 bales. We call closing prices:—

Good Ginned Broach, April............Rs. 240 per candy.
Do. Omra, ,, ............ ,, 224 ,,
F. G. F. do ,, ............ ,, 220 ,,
G. F. do ,, ............ ,, 216 ,,
Good Dhollera May............ ,, 225 ,,
F. G. F. do ,, ............ ,, 219 ,,

FREIGHTS are a trifle steadier. For Liverpool by steam 23s. 9d. is now asked for ready and 25s. for forward shipment. By sail 20s. to 21s. 3d. is the current quotation ready, 22s. 6d. per ten forward. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports 25s. payable here may be quoted.

PIECE GOODS are in fair demand, and at a slight concession in prices a considerable business could be done, but with steadily advancing values in Manchester importers are firm in asking a slight advance, and this checks business. The fortnight's shipments from home are small, but the fortnightly figures are never a very reliable indication of what the total for the month will be.

COALS are firm and the sale is reported to arrive of a part cargo of Davison's and a cargo of Cardiff via Cape at Rs. 21¼ per ton alongside.

## BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| Bank. | No. of Shares. | Noml. Value p. sh. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | |
| Agra Bank | 100,000 | 100 | all | 6 p. ct | 130 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 4 do | 725 |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 5 do | 653¾ |
| Bank of Madras | 60,000 | 500 | all | 3 do | 650 |
| National Bank of India | 37,820 | £25 | £12-10 | 6 do | 104 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albert Mills | 400 | 2,000 | 1,700 | — | nominal |
| Alexandra S. and W. Co. | 3,250 | 415 | all | 25 p.s. | nominal |
| Alfred Mills Co. | 250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 50 p.s. | 850 |
| Alliance Spinning | 500 | 2,500 | all | 30 p.s. | 1,200 |
| Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company | 10,000 | 100 | 100 | 2 p.ct | 60 |
| Bhownuggur M. and P. Company | 300 | 2,000 | | 40 p.s. | 800 |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | all | 35 p.s.* | 690 |
| Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company | 2,000 | 300 | all | 15 p.s.* | 30 |
| Broach Mills | 1,800 | 150 | all | 10 p.s.* | nominal |
| Colaba S. and W. Co. | 900 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s.* | nominal |
| Coorla S. and W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s.* | 600 |
| Central India S. and W. Company | 2,500 | 500 | all | 30 p. s. | 531 |
| Dhurumsey Spinning | 3,000 | 2,000 | all | 35 p.s.* | 290 |
| Empress S. and W. Co. | 700 | 500 | all | .. | 400 |
| Fleming S. and W. Co. | 3,750 | 500 | all | 40 p.s.* | nominal |
| Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 20 p.s.* | 730 |
| Hindustan S. & W. Co. | 875 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s. | 730 |
| Hydrabad S. and W. Co | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | .. | 500 |
| Jewraj Balloo Mills | 750 | 1,000 | all | 35 p.s.* | 590 |
| Khandeish Spinning | 750 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s.* | 745 |
| K. Muconjee S. & W. Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 60 p.s.* | 530 |
| Madras Spinning | 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | 200 |
| Madras U. Spinning | 425 | 1,000 | all | 50 p.s.* | 1,075 |
| Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co. | 80,000 | 50 | 50 | .. | 5 |
| Mandvie S. and W. Co. | 1,200 | 500 | all | 25p.s.* | nominal |
| Manockjee Petit's | 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 40p.s.* | 1,030 |
| Morarjee Spinning | 1,043 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.s.* | 840 |
| Mazagon S. and W. Co. | 2,000 | 5,000 | .. | .. | 160 |
| National S. and W. Co. | | | | | 5 |
| of India | 950 | 1,000 | all | 30 p. s. | 675 |
| Neriad S. and W. Co. | 400 | 1,000 | all | — | nominal |
| Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 600 | 2,000 | all | .. | do. |
| Nursey S. and W. Co. | 2,500 | 400 | all | 10 p.s.* | do. |
| Oriental | 1,000 | 625 | all | 25 p.s.* | 550 |
| Prince of Wales Spinning | 600 | 1,250 | all | 75 | 210 |
| Sassoon S. & W. Co. | 1,500 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s. | 600 |
| Soonderdas Spinning | 680 | 1,000 | all | 75 p.s. | 500 |
| Do do. ½ Share | 500 | 1,000 | 250 | 125 p.s. | 200 |
| Sholapore S. and W. Co. | 500 | 1,000 | all | 20 p.s. | 700 |
| Victoria Mills | 550 | 1,000 | all | 25 p.s. | 5 |

* Per Share for the half-year.

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton Press Co. | 150 | 5,000 | 28,500 | 150 p.s. | 800 |
| Albert Co., Kurrachee | 200 | 2,000 | 1,100 | 125 do | 900 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 p.ct | 500 |
| Apollo Press Co. | 750 | 2,750 | 2,200 | 32 p.s. | 575 |
| Bellary | 175 | 1,000 | all | 25 | 480 |
| Berar Company (New) | 155 | 500 | all | 60 p.s. | 400 |
| Indian Press Co. | 1,000 | 850 | all | 14 do | 70 |
| Broach Cotton Co | 400 | 250 | all | 10 do | 50 |
| Carwar Co | 1,000 | 1,500 | all | 75 do | 50 |
| Colaba Press Co | 500 | 1,880 | all | 30 do | 450 |
| Dhollera P. and G. Co. | 500 | 300 | all | 15 do | 150 |
| East India Press Co. | 353 | 1,000 | all | 100 do | 840 |
| Fort Press Co | 50 | 8,500 | 1,250 | 50 do | 900 |
| French Press Co. | 300 | 500 | all | 75 p.s. | 440 |
| Mofussil Press and Ginning Co. | 1,125 | 400 | all | 30 do | 195 |
| Prince of W. Press | 120 | — | 1,500 | 250 do | 300 |
| Sassoon's Press Co. | 600 | 500 | all | 25 do | 300 |
| Scinde Press Co | 400 | 850 | 750 | 60 do | 415 |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld. | 100 | 1,000 | 925 | 125 do | 1,100 |
| Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co | 150 | 850 | all | 12 p.ct | 500 |
| Volkart's United Press Co. | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 p.s. | 500 |

* Per Share for the hal -year.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th April 1879.

| Open 1,268½ miles. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coaching | 1,50,377 | 0 | 0 |
| Merchandise | 5,38,460 | 0 | 0 |
| Telegraph | 1,199 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 6,90,036 | 0 | 0 |
| Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ... Total Rs. | 7,36,820 | 7 | 0 |
| Decrease | 46,784 | 7 | 0 |

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE JUNGFRAW, 584 tons, Captain J. M. Taylor, will sail to-day for Amsterdam.

THE SHIP KNIGHT COMPANION, 1,467 tons, Captain J. Yeo, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, will sail to-day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Jest, a lady and child, and 11 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 670 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Grant and 4 children, Mr. Price, Mrs. Appleyard, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Holdershew, and 342 deck passengers.

THE SHIP FROLIC, 1,368 tons, Captain J. C. Bush, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, 29th Nov., with a cargo of 43,750 cases kerosine oil, 8 packages shooks, 100 kegs nails, 200 cases sarsaparilla, and 305 boxes mitre. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

THE s. s. TRINACRIA, 1,628 tons, Captain L. White, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Glasgow and Liverpool, with a following cargo:—925 packages piece-goods, 50 tons iron, 245 pigs lead, 44 cases stout, 745 tons coals, 80 cases brass, 20 cases copper, 100 packages bundles buckets, 10 cases tobacco, 158 packages wine and spirits, 75 drums oil, 30 cases varnish, 8 packages paint and colour, and many packages merchandise.

### ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | India(s) | Dougherty | Kurrachee, Apr 14. |
| | Trinacria(s) | White | Liverpool, Apr 18. |
| | Frolic (s) | Bush | New York, Nov. 29. |

### DEPARTURES.

| April. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Macduff | Dalzarno | Liverpool. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Canara, Sharp, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Knight Companion, Yeo, to Liverpool.
Barque Jungfraw, Taylor, to Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Trinacria, to Trieste.
Steamer Akola, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.
15 Henry Miller ......... ......... Colombo.

## DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—10 crates earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola.

FROM LONDON.

Lombardy s—2 casks zinc sheets, S S Narrelwalla.
Manilla s—100 drums linseed oil, Tyebally Shuriffally; 50 drums linseed oil, A Sumsoodin.
Centurion—20 cases matches, John S Elmore and Co; 8 packages earthenware, Abdoolhoosein Rahimbhoy.
St George s—15 bales printing paper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
William Barkett s—22 cases ginger wine and 25 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Medea s—100 bales printing paper, M Mandolfo and Co; 39 cases writing paper, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—100 pigs lead, Khimjee Jewa.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—50 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Shakespeare—101 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow.
Salisbury s—259½ cwts myrabollams and 394 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 150 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 165 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, F Fisher and Co; 26 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 5 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 80 bales wool, Luloobhoy Hurrichund; 389½ cwts nuxvomica, S S Narrelwalla.
Cella s—72 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 32 bales wool, Muthooradass Valljee; 75 cwts linseed, Tudor and Co; 100 bales cotton, E S Finner and Co.
Raphael—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Evesham Abbey—48 bales wool, Pelly and Co.
Eros s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Dumfreshire—200 cwts bones, Allymahamed Hassum.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara s—12 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy; 36 cwts bloodstone, Kessowjee Jairazchund; 8 bales hides, George Teil and Co; 19 bales hides and 12 bales skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 2 bales skins, Essmall Gool Mahomed; 62 bales skins, Dossmahamed Hassumbhoy and Co; 60 cases silk, M C Ebram, 10 cases fishmaws, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed; 34 cases shawls, Permeshwerdass Jugonath; 1 case shawls, Sobharam Sewsa; 2½ cwts E teeth, Hujarimull Nadoorwalla; 2½ cwts E teeth, Shuriff Durvesh; 13 bales carpets, Hajee Allarukia Nuthoo; 5 cases fishmaws, Allarakhia Sazon; 2½ cwts gum and 7 cwts olibanum, Canjee Jaitha; 11 cases bristles, Pestoo Mahamed; 83 cwts B horns, Khakeebhoy Nensey.

FOR HAVRE.

Natant—1,000 bales cotton, 170 cwts rapeseed and 80 cwts B horns, George, Lockhart and Co.
Cumberland—300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Elpis s—600 cwts rapeseed, Vinay and Co; 50 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sidonia s—50 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.
Manilla s—500 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts teelseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—600 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bangalore s—323 bags coffee, P and O S N Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 80 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Medea s—1 case cambay stone, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Horden s—3,700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Verena—152 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR U. K. OR CONTINENT.

Timor—830 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—100 bales cotton, D Mcfadyen and Co; 51 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

## HIGH COURT.—APRIL 19.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

SHORT CAUSES.

183-79—Pestonjee K—Dossabhoy Bezunjee vs Cooverbai—Craigie L and O—To be mentioned.

SUMMARY SUITS.

91-79—Macfarlane and G—John Trenwith Wills vs G F Cross—Settled.
Act X of 1866—Ardeshir and H—In the matter of the Fleming S and W Coy Ld in liquidation—H R Cormack and others—Petitioners.
Act X of 1866—In the matter of the Alexandra S and W Coy Ld in liquidation—H R Cormack and others—Petitioners.

LONG CAUSES.

387-78—In person (a pauper)—Luxmibai alias Sonabai vs Sudanund Luxmonjee and others—Venayekrao H and In person—Part heard.
79-78—Ardeshir and H—Nathoo Doongersey and another vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L—Settled.
640-78—J C Cama—Syed Ahmed Mustafa, &c., vs Shaik Ally Bin Hoosein—Khanderao M.
400-78—Lynch and T—Radhakesson Khooshaldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L.
250-78—Hearn C and L—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 16.

Even, Lieut, 21st Bombay N I, from leave, from Matheran.
Mullen, Surg, on leave, from Singapore.

APRIL 17.

Corse-Scott, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from N W Provinces.

APRIL 18.

Trevelyan, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Chichester, Col, 81st Regt, on leave, from R·wal Pindi.
Brooke, Captain, 40th Regt, on leave, from Benares.

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CHARLES—COTES—April 15th, at Dharwar, Bombay Presidency, by the Rev. W. Jones, F. L. Charles, Bombay Civil Service, to Georgina Emmeline, 3rd daughter of the late Rev. Digby Henry Cotes, late Chaplain of the Bombay Presidency.

DEATH.

SMALLPEICE—April 12th, at Kurrachee, Lieutenant H. H. Smallpeice, 66th Regiment.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY—April 9th, at Shillong, the wife of Sir Steuart C. Bayley, of a son.
CORNISH—April 14th, at Purulia, Manbhoom, the wife of W. H. Cornish, of a daughter.
DAVIS—On Easter Day, at Mhow, the wife of the Rev. Edward G. Davis, Chaplain, of a son.
WILKINS—April 13th, at Kodikanal, Pulney Hills, the wife of Surgeon T. J. Hackett Wilkins, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GRANT—April 11th, at Jungby, Natore, Rajshaye, Francis Travers Grant, eldest son of the late William Chamier Grant, Esq., of Barrisaul, aged 31 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1879.

THE reports that have just been issued in London to the shareholders of the Indian exchange banks will doubtless be effective in allaying the uneasiness that has recently prevailed with regard to the position of these institutions. When the decision of the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords with respect to the personal liability of trustees became known, a large amount of bank stock which had hitherto been held by that important class of investors was not unnaturally forced upon the market for immediate sale. Then, in Scotland also, influences have been at work which have caused a large number of the shareholding community there to part with their scrip. Not only have those shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank who were shareholders in other companies as well been forced to realize, but that numerous body who had debit balances standing against them in the books of that unfortunate institution, have also been compelled, in order to meet the immediate and unlooked-for demands of the liquidators, to make forced sales of whatever property they may have been possessed most likely to rapidly bring them in funds. And as the shares of the Indian banks have always formed a favourite investment on the other side of the Tweed, where, in consequence, they are very largely held, it will be readily understood how large a quantity of that description of stock must have recently been thrown on the market for disposal. The above reasons alone are sufficient to account for the rather heavy depreciation that has lately taken place in the quotations for this particular class of security, and it does not accordingly follow that such decline has been the result of feelings of distrust or of doubts as to the soundness of the banks themselves. In times like the present the amount of money looking for investment in joint stock enterprise is always very limited, so that the result of forced sales, such as we have above referred to, placed upon a highly sensitive market, was only inevitable.

The report of the Oriental Bank has now been issued, and, as Reuter informs us, has been unanimously carried at the annual meeting, while the leading shareholders have affirmed and approved of the recent action taken by the directors. It may therefore be taken as certain that the public know everything, and that there is nothing to conceal in the presents position of this institution. That position means that the whole capital is intact, that the money that has been paid up upon each share is untouched, and that the latter are therefore worth, intrinsically, exactly £25 each—without taking into account that they represent besides the possession of a valuable and revenue-producing property—long established and having connections all over the world. What is true of the Oriental Corporation is equally true of the other Indian banks, and now that the critical point has been passed, there can be no doubt that the confidence which the public has always hitherto placed in these institutions and which the business public never for a moment lost, will be rapidly regained. Already we hear that an upward movement in all the shares has taken place, and doubtless before long these will reach their former level.

IT is quite evident from the tenor of the speeches made by members of the Cabinet in both Houses during the recent debate upon the Zulu war that Government, while inclined to blame Sir Bartle Frere for his precipitancy in declaring war before he had first referred the matter to England, are still far from being prepared to abandon their *protégé* altogether. Indeed, we cannot see how they could possibly in justice do so, for, by their own admission, the High Commissioner was only carrying out that policy of Imperialism, to further which he was specially despatched to the Cape. Lord Cranbrook, in concluding the speech in which he defended the Government action, stated that what we desire in South Africa is, that the English and Dutch colonists shall be relieved from an incubus which is weighing upon them and preventing them from prospering. That incubus, of course, was the threat under which the colonists always lay, of being liable, at any moment, to have their houses and their farms devastated by an invading host of armed savages. Sir Bartle Frere's instructions, therefore, clearly were that he should endeavour by peaceful means if possible, but that at any rate he should insist upon the Zulu King disarming. After that, the following remarks, also taken from the speech to which we have alluded, will indicate in some degree what was intended:—"We desire "that the native states shall be brought into a "condition much more beneficial to them than "that in which they at present exist. I do not "know whether your lordships have observed "what is said with respect to the Zulus who "live in Natal—how very amenable to discipline they are, how industrious, and how "much their desire is to live peaceably with "their neighbours. There is no reason why "these bloodthirsty tribes, who submit to "Cetewayo, should not be brought into a higher "condition of civilization, and so brought, it may "be necessarily by the sword." Admittedly, the scheme which Government had at heart with reference to South Africa was that of confederation, but it only now appears that they also meant to include Zululand and other native territory in the new dominion. Truly, this was an Imperial policy with a vengeance. At the same time, it is most difficult to see what other course can now be pursued with regard to the affairs of these colonies. Once having taken the initiative of annexing the Transvaal, once having removed the buffer that heretofore lay between us and the warlike tribes of the north, there is nothing left to be done but to accept the consequences which that action has entailed, or to retire from our advanced positions in South Africa altogether, and limit our possession there to the extent of territory that the colonists themselves are capable of holding. Truly, the question which the Government will have to face at the conclusion of this war will be most perplexing. It has often been pointed out that in Africa we have a small body of European colonists scattered among a vast native population, that as experience during the past month or two has taught us, are capable of high proficiency in warlike enterprise. But when we have conquered Zululand, what is to be done? Are we to attempt to better the position as above described, by adding more black subjects and including further native territory under our sway? If not, then, how are we to protect the colony? The Zulus and other native tribes must by this time have learned most thoroughly that by themselves the colonists are helpless, and that when attacked or threatened, reinforcements have to be brought out in hot haste from across the sea. These tribes, although we shall of course defeat them, will now, nevertheless, know their power. It seems to us, therefore, that to withdraw our troops at the conclusion of the campaign will be to lay the colony open to the risk of sudden invasion. Upon the whole, there appears to be no other course open save that which the Government programme indicates. As we remarked yesterday, it is quite clear that the colonists and Sir Bartle Frere were only right when they asserted that in the existence of King Ceteywayo's military system lay a great and menacing danger. It would have been running a great risk to have allowed that savage to retain the power which he undoubtedly possessed of overrunning at will the colony of Natal, and a disaster would sooner or later have occurred under such circumstances. But, when he is subdued, the onerous task will face the Government, of bringing about in South Africa a state of things becoming the dominions of a great country. We must either abandon the advanced position we have attempted to take up, or prepare to resist the threatenings and intimidations of the surrounding tribes, and subdue them if possible into a thorough state of submission. But that will take time and money, while it is doubtful whether the results will be worth the trouble. The colony is not a favourite one, it attracts but few emigrants, and everything will have to be done with Imperial resources and Imperial troops. Altogether, the prospects before us at the end of the war in Natal are not less pleasant or perplexing than those that face us in Afghanistan.

IF vanity has in truth the charms with which it is proverbially endowed, the duties of political officers must, indeed, be gratifying to those deserving servants of Government. It is true that an impression prevails in some quarters that this type of official devotes a large portion of his time to the jungle, where he slaughters tigers with dignity and economy from the backs of borrowed elephants; and fewer hours to the kacheri, where he daily assures a host of petitioners of his theoretical desire to do everything, and his practical ability to do nothing to redress their wrongs; but we hasten to dispel so complete a delusion.

Not that we would have it understood that the political officer has not a fair share of the pleasures of sport and a capacity to enjoy them, or that his work is always of vast importance to the State. It is only recently that we heard of an Assistant Political Agent who found that the distribution of wages to town sweepers formed an important part of his public functions. Neither do we say that suitors have never to wait for justice from these functionaries, for we dare not deny that there once existed, in the locality just instanced, a Political Agent who could not bring himself to write a decree that would settle a case in a manner repugnant to his own sense of natural justice, and who successfully withstood for years such awful threats as only High Court Judges in virtuous indignation can dictate—nay, even withstood the blandishments of artful telegrams from persuasive Registrars. Also, we will admit, that there are sometimes in these ranks political officers whose whole aim in life seems to be to conduct their duties on the Post Office principle. For instance, you may write to the Agent at "Bunkumpore," and he will send your letter without remark to the native darbar, and in due time forward to you the reply of the darbar to your letter to himself; and, after some years, the same estimable official, having never exerted or tried to exert any influence, will leave the district in no better state than he found it; satisfied if he has been allowed to efface himself without getting into trouble. But we are thinking now of the political officer who finds himself in a district where, in process of time, and from causes which it is foreign to our purpose to dwell upon, a certain share of administrative authority vests in himself instead of the chiefs to whom he is accredited, so that his functions are not wholly diplomatic. His duties entail travelling and his life being a roaming one, he has ample opportunity for *shikar*. But his ordinary work alone affords various forms of amusement. Sometimes he is of a legal turn of mind and when he is disposed to rely on cancelled circulars and obsolete orders he may be quickly involved in an interesting controversy. Another is an amateur jurist who generally has a wholesome contempt for the results of the labours of Legislative Councils and unbounded confidence in the saving efficacy of a hasty and ill digested "Short set of Rules," the main object of which is to compel other officers to think as he does on the matter in point. Another, may be great on sanitation and conservancy, and find occasion in a rumour of cholera for exerting his influence towards the building of latrines. These are then generally placed to windward of the villages and may be considered fairly successful in so far as localising, intensifying, and perpetuating stinks goes, as no one ever thinks of going *inside* much less of cleaning them unless a special guard is placed and a fund provided for expenses; but this is no part of the original arrangement. Then there is the zealous and often very inexperienced assistant who finds that every predecessor has been going on a wrong track and who sees in the records of his office an inexhaustible store of things which must be set right. Some again revel in the delights of scheming railways, roads, tanks, and bridges. Such pleasures are enhanced by a freedom from responsibility for failures which has a special charm for many. The expenses of experiments or failures are not borne the Government they serve and no anxiety worries them on this account; but the praise for any success, ephemeral or permanent is, if desired, all their own; albeit that the expenditure has been incurred from the treasury of a Native State. Perhaps it is because such undertakings need never be self supporting, whilst there are chiefs who will pay for every *shok* of the political officer who periodically reports on their shortcomings that such affairs as horse shows, cattle fairs, and agricultural exhibitions are more popular in foreign territory than in the regulation districts. Given the funds, what more easy than to spend them? There is no fear of a lack of spectators, as chiefs are generally accompanied by ample retinues, and even if the samples of independent exhibitors are not up to the mark, the prizes *must* be awarded as an encouragement to poor men coming from a long distance. For instance, at a gathering of this sort which took place not long ago in Kathiawar, we observed that out of nine camels present, eight took prizes, of which five were first. Amongst four male goats three got prizes; and last, but surely not least, a certain Major Nutt's male donkey carried away first honours from a single competitor who was very properly consoled with the second prize. The interest in this competition could only have been exceeded by the walk-over in another one in which a lady ass, *facile princeps*, bore the honours of a first prize in solitary dignity. The firmness of the judges (who, by the bye, were not named in the official list) in withholding the third prize for jackasses when there were but two rivals, is surely beyond praise; nevertheless, it is almost to be regretted that it was not awarded to the ninth camel who must have felt its position keenly.

We are by no means willing to underrate the importance of such gatherings when they promote a healthy interest and spirit of competition amongst the class likely to be benefited by raising the standard of excellence of stock or produce; but we think that the real test of success in this direction is not the liberality of the chiefs, but the permanency of the interest awakened; and we are inclined to the opinion that prizes should not be given too indiscriminately in the absence of real competition. We hope that this remark will not be construed into a detraction from the merits of Major Nutt's male donkey, and we make to the peerless jenny the apologies due to her sex if our remarks seem unkind.

## THE COMMUNICATIONS WITH QUETTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, APRIL 12.

DURING the past few days the heat has very considerably increased here, and at Bagh, in the hospital tent of the 1st Sind Horse, the thermometer during the day ranges as high as 115 degrees. This in an eighty-pound tent is somewhat warmish work, and had it not been for the "landis," built at each station on the line for the accommodation of the transport officers, I do not think even now that European officers could have remained in Kachi with any degree of safety. Unless a change in the weather takes place soon, the whole Transport Department will have to up stick, and following the example of the Brahuis, make for the hills or Kurrachee, as the case may be.

General Stewart is evidently badly in want of camel carriage, an order having been received to post all the ponies, mules, and donkeys on the road between Jacobabad and Dadur, sending their equivalent in camels to Kandahar, the ratio being two ponies or mules, and three donkeys to a camel. This order, of course, necessitates a second re-adjustment of the line, and its re-arrangement under the altered conditions is now being duly carried out. Some five hundred ponies, &c., have already been posted at Bagh, and the remainder, about 1,400, are, I believe, to be stationed at Kassim-ka-Joke, where the water is abundant and good. This leaves only nine hundred donkeys to be accounted for, and they, as at present arranged, are to be worked between Bagh and Dadur, and thus 1,250 camels in all will be set free for work beyond the Bolan. These constant re-distributions naturally cause vexatious delays, even when carried out with the greatest care, regularity, and forethought.

The ponies, mules, and donkeys were specially purchased for transport in the Pass and onwards, but I suppose General Stewart does not fancy them, and therefore insists on having camels instead, and I think you will agree that he is perfectly right when the following is taken into consideration. The greater majority of the loads are packed in two maund bags, and the equipment for the ponies sent from Lahore has been made to carry two one-maund bags—that is, one maund on either side. Up to the present date, the mule and pony loads have, I think, been made up at Sukkur as required, and sent off to Quetta, properly adjusted on the tats, who carried their burdens splendidly, giving little bother or trouble after the first day's march. Directly they are compelled to take their place in a staging system, or, indeed, in any system of transport where the greater proportion of the loads are not adapted to their equipment their utility ceases, and General Stewart has evidently not been slow in finding this out. The result is, they have been shunted on to the Transport Department, and will have to carry on a pack saddle not intended for the purpose, two maunds in one bag. This will be bad enough for the mules and ponies, but as for the donkeys, goodness only knows how they will fare. If nothing worse happens they will all have sore backs in a very short space of time. However, every effort is now being made at Sukkur and Jacobabad to make up as many one-maund bags as possible, so I daresay all will go on smoothly. The hardest part of all this is that the ponies, &c., were purely a commissariat venture, and up to the time of handing over for posting on the line have had nothing whatever to do with the Transport Department. More is the pity, as had they been handed over to the Department at first, they would not have remained at Sukkur eating their heads off for a month or six weeks, waiting for their equipment to arrive from Lahore. I understand that every effort was made to obtain the sanction of the Commissary General to having some of the pack saddles made up locally, but it was not until the twelfth hour that he consented. The article produced by the local talent costs just one quarter the price of the up country pack, and is, if anything, more serviceable, being easily repaired and decidedly less complicated.

All the detachments coming from the front to India have now passed through Jacobabad, the last being a strong party of the 70th Regiment and the head-quarters of the 12th Khelat-i-Ghilzais. Both these corps arrived on the morning of the 9th, having been delayed two days at Kassim-ka-Joke, in consequence of scarcity of water at Burshori, and marched the same night for Sukkur. There was not much to choose between the regiments, as barring the horses of E-4 Royal Artillery, they are decidedly the most worn-out looking lot that have returned by this route.* The depots of the 1st Punjab Infantry and 32nd Pioneers, with all the regimental baggage, have reached Sukkur and are now on their way to their respective stations. The 1st Punjabis when quitting the Pishin Valley received orders to march *via* the Dera-Bugti route, and to join their regiment, which forms a portion of the Tal-Chotiali column at Dera Ghazi Khan. On arrival at Dadur, the subaltern in command, on learning that the Dera-Bugti route had been abandoned for some time, very properly asked if he was to carry out his original orders. He was gravely assured that he must proceed as directed, as doubtless his presence on that line was intended as a diversion in favour of the troops acting by Tal-Chotiali. Luckily General Phayre was at hand, and very wisely issued orders for the party to proceed by Jacobabad. Had they gone by Dera-Bugti it is doubtful whether any of the men or animals would have ever reached their destination, and even had they done so they would have been subjected to the greatest hardships. I think the idea of a small baggage guard, of insufficient strength for the proper protection of its own convoy, to be sent down a barren, waterless, and dreary road for the purpose of creating a diversion in favour of the Tal-Chotiali column, is really too splendid, worthy of the highest flight of intellect bearing the stamp "General Orders and Army Regulations."

The 1st Sind Horse, leaving a troop at Bagh, have received orders to return and establish their regimental head-quarters in Jacobabad. The whole of the guns, &c., of the siege train, escorted by the 1st Grenadiers, are on their way, to Mach where they will remain until the road has been completed from that station to Quetta. Colonel Tucker's services being required by the Government of India for duty in the Kurram Valley, Lieutenant Colonel Hogg is under orders to relieve him at Dadur, Major Griffiths succeeding Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg at Sukkur. As it is intended to clear out all stores, &c., from the latter place by the 20th instant and move all the Government carriage to the front on that date, Major Griffiths' reign will be short over the carts. He will, I expect, have the thankless duty alloted to him of settling up with all the pressed camel men returning from Kandahar; if so I do not think he will get away from Sukkur for some time.

I have just learnt that the donkeys are after all to go up to Dadur for work in the Pass.

* The water supply at Burshori has now been assured. The Naib of Bagh, who is well known as the most troublesome of all the Khan of Khelat's officers, has a particular aversion to keeping Burshori well supplied with water, why or wherefore no one knows. In this particular instance one would naturally suppose that the water had been cut off to throw difficulties in the way of the passage of troops, &c., through Kachi. Such is not the case, as the Naib has always kept Burshori as short of water as he dares without risk of incurring the Khan's displeasure.

## THE NEW ROUTE TO MAHABALESHVAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When I was at Mahableshvar the other day a very common question was, by which route did you come—by Dasgaon or by Poona? or by which do you intend to return? The Rev. Mr. Walford's letter, which was published in your colums about a month ago, appears to have directed attention to the Dasgaon route, but some of those who proceeded from Bombay by it found it rather more difficult than they anticipated. I therefore determined to see it for myself, and now offer my experience to those who may intend to go or come to Bombay from Mahabaleshvar.

I left the Frere Hall at 6-15 a. m. on the 15th. A few minutes' drive brought me to the Ghaut, down which the road proceeds in a zigzag, but like the Glenmuchkin Railway, "the gradients are easy and the curves obtuse." It is well metalled, and tonga ponies can trot down it easily. At every turn beautiful bits of mountain scenery are presented, superior, I think, to anything on the Poona road, and especially with this advantage, that the arid appearance of the hills, so marked a feature on the Poona road, is relieved by a pretty thick covering of trees, on which the eye rests with pleasure.

I arrived at Ambynulla at 7-45 a. m. The bungalow is an excellent one, and is the place from which people start for Pertabghur, so well known to readers of "Tara."

I left Ambynulla at 8-10 a. m., and for upwards of an hour had easy driving over a good road, mid beautiful scenery, till 9-45 a. m., when the foot of the Ghaut was reached. From this point there is a change for the worse—heat became considerable, country barren and uninteresting, and the road not very good and crossed frequently by dry watercourses which caused some delay and much jolting. At 10-45 I reached Poladpur.

At 11 20 a. m. I left Poladpur for Dasgaon, where I arrived at 2-50 p.m. It was a hot and dreary stage. The road is generally good, but crossed occasionally by dry watercourses, and near Mhar there is a tidal river or creek which I easily forded, but which is probably impassable at high water. Here I ascertained that the steam launch for Bankote leaves on Tuesdays and Thursdays according to the state of the tide, but not sooner than 8 p.m., nor later than midnight. On Sunday it leaves at 6 p. m. On the 15th the steam launch arrived at Dasgaon at 8.45 p.m. and left for Bankote at 9-30 p.m. The sail down the river was very pleasant, the fresh cool air being a very agreeable contrast to the burning dusty winds between Poladpur and Dasgaon. Bankote was reached at about 1-30 a.m. Here I had to wait till daybreak for the steamer to Bombay. I did not go to the travellers' bungalow, but with a couple of benches rigged up a bed on the launch, on which, in the fresh sea air, I slept like a top. At 5-5 a.m. the steamer for Bombay arrived, started at 5-30 a.m., and reached the Carnac Bandar at 4-45 p.m. This part of the journey was very pleasant, the coast scenery is fine, and the places touched at—Revdanda, Janjira, &c.,—decidedly interesting and picturesque. The air was delightfully fresh and invigorating, what Scotchmen would call 'caller,' but the strong breeze stirred up the waves, and the little steamer pitched in a way that would be too much for most ladies.

At the travellers' bungalows the usual supplies can be obtained, *viz.*, fowls, eggs, potatoes, rice, curry, and tea and coffee. The messman at Poladpur had a good supply of liquor, *viz.*, Treacher's St. Julien Medoc, and Bass's beer, bottled by Foster, also MacEwan's ale, and soda-water.

I travelled in a tonga supplied by a man named Bappu. He supplied three pairs of ponies and charged Rs. 25. The stage from Poladpur to Dasgaon is much too long, my ponies were quite done up, and did a good deal of the stage at a walk. There should be a change of ponies half way between Poladpur and Dasgaon.

I went easily all the way, and people may count on doing the journey in the time I have given. With better ponies and a fresh pair half way between Poladpur and Dasgaon, it could probably be done in half an hour to an hour less. The whole journey occupied about 35 hours, but seven hours were lost at Dasgaon and four at Bankote.

The route *via* Poona is undoubtedly the speediest. Not to mention travelling by the mail cart, a person could leave Mahabaleshvar in a tonga at about 6 a. m., reach Poona at about 6 p. m., have a good dinner and a night's rest, leave by the early train for Bombay, which would be reached in the forenoon, but probably some eight hours in the tonga would be very hot, and in the train from Kalyan to Bombay would be stewing. By the Dasgaon route it was very hot for only about four hours, and in the steamer it was, as I have said, delightfully cool. The steamer was clean and comfortable enough in spite of the large number of native deck passengers. By all who are good sailors, or who don't mind being sea sick (some people think it saves doctor's bills!), the Dasgaon route would, I think, be preferred. If many people selected this route, no doubt many improvements would be made. The road below the Ghaut would easily bear a good deal of repair, and perhaps Mr. Shepherd would condescend to afford something like accurate information as to the time of departure from Dasgaon, and make such arrangements as would save the four hours' delay at Bankote.

SPERO.

## CONVOCATION OF THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ON Saturday, the 12th inst., the Convocation of the Punjab University College was held in the hall of the Lahore College. The Lieutenant Governor took his place as President of the institution, accompanied by the Senate. The arrangements were excellent, and much of the success of the day was due to the assiduity of Dr. Leitner, the Registrar. The assemblage was a very brilliant one, comprising many of the native chiefs and nobles, as well as the principal European officers of Government, the judges and many others interested in education. The gallery was reserved for ladies, of whom a great number came to be spectators of this rather remarkable occasion in the history of the college.

The Viceroy arrived punctually at half-past five, and was met and escorted to the dais by the President and Senate. The Lieutenant Governor then rose and said:

My Lord,—I rise to present to your Excellency the students of the Punjab University College who have obtained diplomas and certificates of proficiency in the examinations which have recently been held, and as this is the first occasion on which a Viceroy of India has condescended to preside over a meeting of the Punjab University College, and will therefore be remembered in the annals of the Senate, I take the opportunity of stating briefly the objects with which the Punjab University College was founded and the nature of the work which it is attempting to perform. The people of this province, soon after the system of Government education was founded, felt the study of science through the medium of the vernaculars of the country was becoming more and more difficult, and that the English language was rapidly becoming the only language through which knowledge was acquired. They desired that these studies should be prosecuted through the vernacular, and that the ancient literature and science of India and the East should be recognised and receive their proper place in an educational system. Many meetings and discussions took place at Lahore on this subject; about the same time the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, Sir D. McLeod, urged upon the Educational Department the necessity of taking decided steps toward creating a vernacular, literature. The movement was highly popular. The chiefs of native states and gentlemen interested in education, both European and native, supported it warmly, and testified their earnestness by contributing large sums of money to establish an institution of the nature of a University in which the importance of Oriental literature and of instructing through the medium of the vernaculars of the country should be fully recognised. The Punjab Government, after some correspondence, obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the formation of the Punjab University College, governed by a Senate and possessing the power of granting certificates of proficiency to those who passed its examinations. The special objects of the institution are declared by its statute to be to promote the diffusion of European science as far as possible through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Punjab and the improvement and extension of vernacular literature generally, to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of the Eastern classical languages and literature, to associate the learned and influential classes of the province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education. At the same time every encouragement is afforded to the study of the English language and literature. English is regarded as the medium of instruction and examination in all subjects which cannot be completely taught in the vernacular. Amongst the instructions to the Senate for framing regulations to carry out the purposes of the institution it is stated that a thorough acquaintance with the vernacular shall be a necessary condition for obtaining a certificate fellowship or other honour in addition to any other attainment which may be required. Proficiency in an Oriental language, combined with a thorough knowledge of English, is a necessary condition for obtaining the highest honours; but provision is to be made for duly recognising and honouring proficiency in literature and science in the case of those unacquainted with English provided such attainments are combined with a fair acquaintance with the more important subjects of European education, and for duly recognising and honouring proficiency in English unaccompanied by a knowledge of Arabic and Sanscrit. Under these statutes the Punjab University College hold examinations and grant certificates in arts, in Arabic, Sanscrit, and Persian, in law, in medicine and engineering. An Oriental college and school is also maintained by the Senate for teaching Arabic, Sanscrit, Persian, and subjects of general knowledge through the medium of Hindi and Urdu. The Punjab University College has been established for nearly 9 years. It has fulfilled in some degree the object for which it was founded, and your Excellency was pleased on the occasion of the assumption by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of the title of Empress of India, to acknowledge its success and to lead us to hope that the promise of the Secretary of State, made in 1869, that the Punjab University College should be expanded into a University, would be carried out. This consummation we still hope to obtain. The report of the operation of the Punjab University College for the past year which is before you, shows that the work done is increasing in amount and importance, and I can testify that the chiefs and people of this province take as warm an interest as ever in the promotion of education. My Lord, the report of the Registrar is in most respects complete, but in one important point it is defective, and I must endeavour to supply what the modesty of the compiler has omitted, by bringing to your Excellency's notice the services which the Registrar has performed for the cause of education. Dr. Leitner has from the beginning actively supported and directed the movement of which the Punjab University College is the result. He has during the last 14 years laboured incessantly in the cause, and to his energy, talent, and popularity with the natives of the province the success which has attended the establishment of the Punjab University College is greatly due. I do not attempt to enumerate the chiefs and gentlemen who have been forward in helping the movement by which the Punjab University College was founded. Their names will be found in the calendar, and it would be impossible for me to do justice to the subject in the brief time at my disposal. The liberality of the donation to the endowment fund is a proof of the deep interest which is felt in the institution. The Punjab University College is the creation of the people of the province. It is the result of the desire of the people of the Punjab—for a living and growing system of education in the control and direction of which they may have a share, which will blend with the ancient learning of the country and make use of its classical and vernacular languages as media of instruction. The Senate are grateful to your Excellency for the support and encouragement which your advocacy of the proposal to raise the institution to the status of a University, and your presence here to-day denote, and they feel that the identification of your Excellency with the system of education which the Senate are carrying out makes it more than ever necessary for them to complete and perfect what has been so auspiciously begun.

After this the Registrar formally presented the students and authors who had distinguished themselves in the examinations and throughout the year. After the presentations, the Viceroy rose and addressed the meeting, who, by a mistake, remained standing:

Your Honour and Gentlemen,—Seldom I think has an invitation that is not convivial been at least more congenial to its recipient than the one with which I have been honoured by the President and Senate of the Punjab University College to assist at the present Convocation. Gentlemen, this college is to me no new object of interest. Three years ago, in reply to an address from the Anjuman, I stated my intention to introduce as soon as possible the necessary legislation for giving to this college the complete *status* of a recognised university. That intention was opposed by many influential interests and sentiments, and I need scarcely remind you that its fulfilment was necessarily subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State. But so far as the fulfilment of it depended on myself I think I can only say with sincerity that the promise I then gave has not been unredeemed. That promise was given on the 1st January 1877, and before the end of January the Government of India had officially recommended to the Secretary of State the immediate establishment of this college on the footing of a regularly constituted university Power to confer degrees. Well, gentlemen, our recommendation was eventually accepted and sanctioned, though not without reserve, or without some instructions, which, personally, I confess, I regret, and which I still hope may not be permanently maintained. In the meanwhile, however, the Government of India had lost no time in framing a bill for the purpose of giving to the object which you have at heart, and which *we* have at heart, the fullest effect that is at present practically possible, and this bill is still, I believe, under the consideration of your collegiate Senate. Gentlemen, ten years have now elapsed since the Punjab University was established, and this, therefore, I may say, is the decennial celebration of its progressively useful existence. The past history of the institution justifies, I think, the readiness with which three years ago I acknowledged, and which I am still desirous so far as lies in my power to promote its claim to exercise all the privileges and discharge all the functions of a fully and completely constituted university. But if anything were still wanting to justify that claim, surely, I think, it might be found in the statement we have heard, and in the results we have witnessed to-day. For my own part, I listened just now to the address of my hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor with feelings very much akin to those of a man who is receiving from a schoolmaster a glowing account of the promising disposition and the rapid intellectual progress of some adopted child whose future career in the world he is ambitious to promote, whilst at the same time he is conscious that that career must mainly depend upon the character and conduct of the youngster himself. Gentlemen, allow me for one moment to revert to the origin and objects of this institution upon which His Honour touched in his address. Your eminent Registrar, Dr. Leitner, who has lately been representing India at the European Congress of Oriental scholars, has characterised this institution—and I am bound to say I think he has done so without exaggeration—as being in all respects, except the name, really the only complete university that exists in India, if you regard it as an examining, as a teaching, and as a literary body. Be that as it may, however, I think that in the practical results of the already more or less abandoned effort to concentrate in a single institution confined to the province of Lower Bengal all the privileges and functions of university training and authority, we have rather a serious warning than an encouraging example. And even were it otherwise, I am persuaded that no college or university in any other part of India could possibly pursue the objects, or efficiently perform the work which are specially characteristic of this college. It seems to me, therefore, almost absurd to talk with apprehension of the possible evils and mischiefs which may be expected from future competition between the universities of Lahore and Calcutta. Gentlemen, between these institutions I hope that emulation may always exist; but competition, I think, there never can be. The objects, the method, the relative spheres of action of these two institutions are not only different, they are essentially dissimilar. It never has been the ambition, and I am sure it never will be the ambition, of this institution to set up an educational standard for every part of India. Gentlemen, I am not concerned in this place, or at this time, to express any opinion as to whether the system developed by this college is better or worse than the system pursued by any other educational institution in India. But it is essential to any fair consideration of the claims of this college to a place among the universities of India, that we shall bear in mind the extent to which its educational objects and methods are different from those of any university at present existing in India; and that we should also appreciate the reason of that difference. The university training of Calcutta may be suitable to the national character of the native populations of Lower Bengal; but it is certainly not suited to the very different national character of the native populations of Upper India. The attempt to impose such a training upon them might possibly weaken their nationality, but it certainly would not strengthen their loyalty. And to deprive these loyal and high-spirited populations of the fullest advantages of a university training which is admirably suited to the development of their national life would, in my opinion, be a gross administrative injustice. Nor is it only the educational system of this college that is different. The principle of its constitution is peculiar. Gentlemen, I confess that I am one of those who believe that the common laws of supply and demand are quite as applicable to education as to any other marketable commodity. Now the great educational question which engaged the attention of the Government of India in 1854 was not a question of compulsory education with reference to elementary instruction. The question then discussed had mainly reference to the higher education of the wealthier classes of this country. Well, there were then, and I have no doubt there are still, a great many learned philanthropic and enthusiastic persons who held and hold that it is the duty of the British Government in India to cover this country with educational hot-beds and forcing houses and provide a permanent artificial supply of high class, and I may say high pressure, education, quite regardless of the existence of any natural demand for it. I confess that I could never share that opinion, and therefore I am thankful that the rule was then at least laid down that Government colleges and schools in India should be regarded, not as permanent institutions, but simply as an initiatory stimulant to the natural growth of that popular demand for education which, when sufficiently developed, is sure to find its natural supply in flourishing private institutions. Well, the Punjab University College, as His Honour has reminded us, owes its origin to a movement guided by the recognition of that wholesome principle. That, gentlemen, was the origin of this institution. Now, what have been its results? Well, I think, fairly considered, they are scarcely less remarkable than those which are said to have attended the migration of a certain celebrated swar of bees to the island of Madagascar. The herbs and flowers upon which the little emigrants were dependent for their daily sustenance happened to grow only about the seashore. Some of the tribe settled at once upon the coast; the rest were blown inland by the sea wind and settled there. The coast bees, finding without effort close at hand all that they required, soon forewent the use of their wings. Well, then, Nature gradually withdrew her unvalued gift, and thus it came to pass that the offspring of these bees are now born without any wings at all, and if their local food-supply were to fail them, they would probably starve. The inland bees, on the other hand, unable to reach their food without an exceptionally strenuous effort of flight constantly repeated, so developed the muscles of their wings that they have transmitted to their descendants wings of considerably greater length and strength than those possessed by any other bees of the same size. Well, gentlemen, this Punjab University College came into the world with good stout wings of its own. Thanks to its popular constitution, this college has been from the first day of its existence more largely self-supporting than any other educational institution in India of which I am aware; and yet to-day, which is only its tenth birthday, the founders of this college may, I think, with pride point to achievements by their hardy offspring in the field of intellectual culture which are unsurpassed by those of older institutions more directly fostered and favoured by the State. Gentlemen, when I enquire to whom is this college indebted for the endowment of those scholarships and fellowships, the competition for which is increasing not only in number but in quantity, not only throughout the whole of Northern India, but even from beyond the borders of India itself. I find that the sources of endowment are spontaneous, subscriptions and donations from all the middle classes, and from all the great chiefs and princes of a province, whose martial population have assuredly shown themselves, when rightly appealed to, by no means indifferent to the advantages of intellectual culture. Well, then, what is the cause of the marked popular support which this institution has from the very outset commanded? What is the reason that it has, as we all know, among its warm well-wishers and liberal patrons the rulers of Kashmir, Patiala, Jheend, Nabha, Bhawulpur, Maler Kotla, and many other ruling princes and great nobles of the Punjab States? I think the reason why this college has so large a popular support is that it has a popular object, a popular method. The education it provides for the country is an education practically directed, not to changing or altering or replacing, but to improving what is already best in the actual life and character of the people of the country. And it is all this, because in the constitution of the college the elders of the people have an influential voice in directing the education of the youth of the country. Gentlemen, when education is not compulsory, it must be popular, if it is to be anything more than superficial; but education cannot be popular unless it appeals to the *moral sense* of the people in a manner intelligible to the *common sense* of the people. Now, the two great educational principles with which this college is specially identified, in my mind at least, are these: firstly, that the medium of instruction shall be the mother-tongue of the students; and, secondly, that the object of instruction shall be to develope the sentiment of an enlightened loyalty by associating with it all those sentiments of natural reverence, duty, and self respect, which every race inherits from the highest types of its own special character, whatever that character may be; and of which for any student there will always exist in his own inherited religion, whatever that religion may be, natural sources instinctively revered. Well, gentlemen, I am inclined to believe that within the last ten years these principles have made, and that they are still making, progress elsewhere in India, but to the Punjab University College belongs the conspicuous merit of having first publicly proclaimed and practically adopted those principles as the basis of its working system. Nor is this all. Besides the general encouragement and cultivation of vernacular, and the diffusion of European science through the medium of the vernacular, or national languages, this institution has from its foundation pursued with, on the whole, a fairly encouraging success, another object to which personally I am disposed to attach considerable importance. It is an object to which preference cannot properly or practically be given in the earlier stages of any academic institution, but of which the complete attainment constitutes, I venture to think, the highest function of a fully developed university. Gentlemen, that object is the gradual formation of a great national reservoir for original research and original ideas. Now, among its many excellent regulations for the training of moulvies, I am glad to find that this college makes already some academic provision for the care of those who desire to devote their time exclusively to study, uninterrupted by the task work of teaching or the claims of an active profession. And I would especially congratulate the college on the fact that those interesting and periodical gatherings of native poets which were first instituted by the Anjuman, have already been developed into a society of increasing importance, for the encouragement of original composition in Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and other Oriental languages. Well, gentlemen, such being the main objects and the general character of the college, objects which seem to me singularly sound and judicious, I cannot notice without lively satisfaction the very encouraging results already achieved in the prosecution of them. Gentlemen, I referred just now to that ancient custom the origin of which perhaps is lost in the flight of time—a custom which we know at least to be common to Teutonic society and which has been revived in Lahore by a felicitous combination of Teutonic influence and Oriental aptitude. I mean those "Battles of the Bards" which long ago the old German Minnesingers may perhaps have derived unconsciously from their unknown Aryan ancestors in this country, but for which Lahore, at least, is now indebted to that general Teuton, Dr Leitner. Well, is it not satisfactory to know that these assemblies are now increasingly attended by the native *literati* not only of all parts of this great province, but of many provinces and states beyond the border of the Empire itself. Is it not a still more satisfactory reflection that this college, one of the youngest born of our educational institutions, this local provincial college—if so it must be called—has already attracted to itself scholars and students from Kabul, from Hunza, from Gilgit, from Badakshan, and other parts of Central Asia? No university in any other part of India could have done this. The Calcutta University could not have done it, notwithstanding its larger privileges and State patronage, the universities of Madras and Bombay could not have done it, although indeed the unquestioned success and growing importance of these great provincial institutions most encouragingly vindicate the principles and illustrate the advantages of local universities. But, gentlemen, this college at Lahore owes, I think, the power it has shown of extending into Asia the educational influence of India, partly, no doubt, to its advantageous geographical situation, but largely also to its more Oriental character, its more popular constitution, and its more national system of instruction. In short, paradoxical as this may seem, it extends to Asia the educational influence of India simply because it is the most genuinely Indian of all our higher educational bodies. Well, gentlemen, I know it has been said—and I have no doubt a great many persons will go on saying it regardless of all demonstration to the contrary—that the educational system of this college is incompatible with that accuracy of scholarship which can only be acquired at Calcutta. But what are the latest facts? Why I find that in arts, the highest honours have recently been taken at Calcutta by a proportion of students from this college, which, considering how inconvenient to a Punjabi must be a pilgrimage for such a purpose to Calcutta, appears to me creditably large. Nor is this all. Some of those who at Calcutta came second or third in the order of merit, appear to have ranked here only third or fourth—a fact which apparently goes far to show that the standard of your examinations is at least not less stringent than that of the elder institutions. And then, as regards the examinations themselves, it is, I think, a very remarkable fact that the number of candidates, who annually present themselves for examination in arts by this college, is already double the number of candidates who present themselves annually for examination in arts at the Calcutta University. This is a very remarkable and suggestive fact, when you remember that the Calcutta University has long possessed that privilege, which, I am sorry to say, is yet withheld from this college, of conferring recognized degrees in arts. Then there is another most promising fact. In 1870 the number of schools and colleges affiliated with this institution was only three; in 1876 that number had increased to 15; and since then offers of affiliation have been received, both from the North-Western Provinces and from Bengal. Perhaps, however, the surest, as it is certainly the simplest, test of success or failure is furnished by the financial results of this college, and those are exceedingly satisfactory; for I find that the fees have increased from upwards of *three* to upwards of ten thousand rupees, and the subscriptions from upwards of three to upwards of seven thousand rupees. Well, gentlemen, you are of course aware that education is now included amongst those departments of administration which it is the policy of the present Imperial Government to entrust to the largely increased responsibilities and powers of the local Government. We consider that the local Governments are the best and most efficient official supervisors of local institutions, and of one thing I am confident, namely, that for the steady maintenance and continuous elevation of its educational standard, the Punjab University College can have at present no better guarantee than the warm and wise interest taken in its success by my hon'ble friend, Mr. Egerton, whose name, I venture to predict, will hereafter be associated with the development no less honorably and gratefully than that of his predecessor, Sir Donald Macleod, is associated with the commencement of this excellent local institution. But I think, gentlemen, that none of us can contemplate the satisfactory circumstances and prospects which claim notice on the occasion of the present Convocation with feelings unaffected by the sad loss which this college and this province have lately sustained by the lamented death of Major Gore Ouseley. Gentlemen, it was my wish to refer somewhat more fully before bidding you farewell to one extremely interesting feature of this college—I mean its Hakim class and school. But I am very much afraid that I should probably be increasing at your expense the practice of the already established Hakims, if, in this sultry season and at this late hour of the afternoon, I were to detain you longer from your drives or your dinners. I think that all well-wishers of the Punjab University College may quit these buildings to-day with many more hopes than regrets. It is true that your Senate has not yet realised all its legitimate aspirations. But it would scarcely be for the world's welfare if new ideas and systems could command, without patiently protracted effort, all the advantages which the world instinctively accord to old ones. It has been well said that the business of minorities is to become majorities as fast as they can. If they start with right and reason on their side, they are sure to acquire at each stage of their resisted progress fresh force from the increasing support of common experience. Prevalent theories can only be disestablished by recognised results. The Punjab University College is still young, is still growing, and although it has already a position to maintain, it has still a position to win. It may not be my privilege to be personally associated with the complete fulfilment of my own prediction on its behalf; but I am persuaded that if this college continues, as it has hitherto done, to perform with steadily-increasing efficiency and influence all those functions of a university which may be exercised within the present sphere of its permitted activity, then the full privileges and unrestricted rights of a university cannot be much longer withheld from it. (Great cheering.)

ANOTHER DONNELLY CASE.—We hear from Calicut that a Miss Sarah D'Costa and servant are under trial, charged, under the Post Office Act, with having used an obliterated postage stamp. Like Miss Donnelly, the first defendant in this case alleges that the obliterated stamp must have been affixed by the servant to whom she gave money to buy a stamp and affix on the letter.—*Cochin Argus.*

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# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.)

## NEWS FROM HERAT.

SIMLA, APRIL 18.

At Kandahar, the 17th instant, news has been received from Girishk that all the troops in Herat not belonging to that district are deserting to their homes.

Zemindawur and other trans-Helmand districts are quieter. The ferry at Girishk is re-established.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

*(By Red Sea Cable.)*

## STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, APRIL 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left yesterday.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Bombay Mails of 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

LONDON, APRIL 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera ........................ 4¾

The Manchester Market has been firm with hardening tendency inspired by cotton but buyers operate very cautiously.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on India 60 days' sight.. | 1-6⅞ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper .......... | 73½ |
| 4½ per cent. do. .......... | 78½ |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account .... | 98 |
| 5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872....... | 115 |
| Bar Silver ........................ | 49⅝ |

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserve of Notes ..£17,800,000 Inc. | £ | 800,000 |
| Bills Discounted....£22,300,000 Inc. | £ | 100,000 |
| Bullion ..........£33,500,000 | | unchanged |

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 59 7-16 per cent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Oriental Bank shares .............. | £17 |
| Chartered do. .............. | £16-10 |
| Do. Mercantile Bank shares.... | £17 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai do. .... | £27 |

Arrival—Singapore.

## STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, APRIL 18, 11-45 P.M.

French Mail Steamer Amazone, from China, arrived.

## RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | ...........1s. 7 3-16 to 7-32d. | per Re. |
| Do. 6 months' sight | ...1s. 7¼d. | " |
| Credits, 6 " " | ...1s. 7 15-32d. | " |
| Documents, 6 " " | ...1s. 7½d. | " |
| Francs | ...2·05½. | |

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Viscount Hinchingbrooke, visited the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home yesterday afternoon. They were received by Captain Morland, President, and Captain Brebner, Secretary of the Sailors' Home Committee, and shown over the building. Before leaving, the visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with the cleanly and orderly condition of the Home.

WE regret to learn that Lieut.-Col. Fellowes, of the 32nd Pioneers, which regiment formed part of the Tal Chotiali Field Force, has died of dysentery. The 32nd had been quartered for some time at Quetta, where the health of everybody, both officers and men, had been much impaired. During the advance on Girikh the corps had many men disabled by sickness, and it will well deserve the rest that now probably awaits it at some quiet station.

WE learn that the Government of India have considered the case of Pundit Hur Sahai, late Subordinate Judge of Furruckabad. They consider that the short informal enquiry held on the day he committed the alleged assault does not form sufficient ground for summarily dismissing an officer of his standing, position, and previous good name. Two Judges of the High Court, among them Sir Charles Turner, had held this view. A commission of enquiry, therefore, into the charge against Hur Sahai will be held under Act 37 of 1850, and one member of the commission is to be a native of India.

WE regret to learn that Major Grey, C. S. I., Political Agent, Bhawalpore, has been seriously ill, and is about to take furlough to Europe.

THE *Pioneer*—The terms on which Government is insisting in its negotiations with Yakub Khan undoubtedly include the permanent occupation of the Khyber Pass, the Kurram Valley, and Pishin; and we believe the surrender to the British Government of Kandahar, with sufficient territory to make the occupation self-supporting, is also embraced by the proposed settlement. Already the military dispositions, which this enlargement of our borders will necessitate, are under consideration. We may anticipate an extensive redistribution of command throughout Northern India, as part of the new organization. It would be childish to suppose that the new frontier will be tenable without some corresponding expansion of the army, but most likely the original staff of general officers will suffice.

A TELEGRAM has been received announcing the loss of the s. s. Yesso whilst on a voyage from Hongkong to Foochow. Sir Thomas Wade intended to go by the Yesso, but changed his mind at the last movement.

WE (*Civil and Military Gazette*) regret to hear that a malignant description of cattle disease has broken out in the Rawul Pindi district, and that already some thousand animals have died. Veterinary Surgeon Queripel has been placed in charge of the infected district, with full power to adopt whatever measures may be necessary to check the disease. But by all accounts the work is too much for one man.

ONE of our correspondents, writing from Jallalabad, on the 4th instant, gives us (*Civil and Military Gazette*) a summary of news which he had just received from a messenger who had then arrived at the above station from Kabul. Yakub Khan, said his informant, had already despatched two envoys—one of them being Nowroz Khan—to the Lalpura and Bajour territories, with instructions to raise the tribesmen against the English. Nowroz's two sons, he also affirmed, were in communication with the ruler of Swat, for a like purpose. The Gujiani people, likewise, who number about 6,000 fighting men, were reported as being eager to avenge the capture of their tribesmen by the British forces. As for Yakub himself, he was still at Kabul; though his presence was impatiently awaited by the Lughman, Gujiani and Shinwari tribes. Our correspondent testifies to the impression left upon the minds of the Afghans, by the heroic conduct of Major Battye, and the gallantry of the Guides. As for his mention of the Swatis, it will entirely depend upon ourselves whether and how long that name is to act like a charm upon the frontier tribes. In the Umbeyla campaign the Akhund's standard served as the signal for the rallying of all the tribes from Hazara to Kabul. Probably a like phenomenon might be witnessed in the event of such a precipitate "winding up" of the campaign as the English Opposition would force upon the Government of India. An advance upon Kabul would suggest many a salutary reflection to the mind of the Swat ruler—who, for the rest, cannot pretend to anything like the personal influence, and the moral prestige of his late Holiness.

THE *Englishman*—Whatever may be the explanation of the omission of Sir Sam Browne to issue any order of congratulation on General Gough's late victory, or of condolence regarding the death of Major Wigram Battye, we have had put before us evidence which shows conclusively that it has had nothing to do with want of feeling. Major Wigram Battye was not only the gallant officer that every one knows him to have been, but an old personal friend of the General, and we have good reason to know that he feels his loss acutely; while he has expressed himself privately in terms of warm praise regarding the action with the Khagianis. Sir Sam Browne is well known to be a rough soldier, whose forte does not lie in the writing of despatches and general orders, and he is probably less to blame for an omission which has given great offence, than the Staff whose shortcomings have long been so painfully apparent to every man in the force.

THE same paper says :—Opinion seems to be unanimous in the force that it is the Assistant Quarter-master General with the head-quarters staff of the 1st Division who is responsible for the disregard not only of common prudence, but of well established military rules, that led to the sacrifice of Lieutenant Harford and the forty-seven non-commissioned officers and men of the 10th Hussars. To his department belonged the duty of having the ford properly staked out, a duty, we may add, clearly recognised in all cases; and it is, moreover, alleged that he had been actually informed, before the crossing that the ford was not safe. We cannot positively affirm the latter fact, but though it would aggravate it it is not necessary to establish his gross neglect. Any ford in a rapid river, with deep water below it, is necessarily unsafe at night; and that the ford by which the 10th Hussars crossed was of this character, admits of no dispute. The assumption that the accident was due to a sudden "spate" is absolutely gratuitous, and is in conflict with well ascertained facts. That such a pretext should have been put forward to shield Sir Sam Browne's staff is hardly less discreditable than the neglect that led to the accident. The neglect proves the staff to have been either reckless or incompetent; the excuse proves them to be either ignorant or disingenuous. Viewed in the latter light, it is of a piece with the systematic efforts of Sir Sam Browne's staff, and particularly of the Assistant Adjutant General, to keep unpalatable truths out of the public papers by insulting and browbeating their correspondents when known, and subjecting officers to impertinent personal interrogatories when suspected. Such a system of terrorism has been established in the camp that it is only from private letters we can obtain unvarnished accounts of what occurs, and we are obliged to use even these accounts with caution, in order that the writers, being unable to recognise their own expressions, may not be compelled to convict themselves when challenged as to their authorship.

ACCORDING to *Truth*, there was very nearly being a duel fought recently between two *attachés* of the Spanish and Brazilian Legations in London. *Truth* says :—That diplomatists should be able to speak the language of the country to which they are accredited is desirable, but it is undesirable that they should fight over their relative proficiency. "You are one beast," said a Spanish *attaché*; "You are one fool," replied a Brazilian *attaché*, and then each of them insisted that he could speak better English than the other. Each looked up friends, who being men of sense, arranged the matter amicably. But then it came to the ears of the Spaniard that the Brazilian *attaché* went about, saying the Don would not fight him. On this, the indignant Spaniard went over to Paris, and having placed the matter in the hands of M. Espaletta and Colonel Magnan, sent to the Brazilian to inform him that he was awaiting him. To France at length journeyed the Brazilian, when again explanations were tendered and accepted, and the Brazilian consented to a *procès verbal* being signed, in which it was denied that he had asserted what had come to the ears of the Don, and so neither Spanish nor Brazilian blood was spilt in this foolish affair.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says :—We have received a letter from a native correspondent on the subject of *hukeems* and the drugs they administer. Unfortunately our friend's knowledge of English is not equal to his zeal for exposing a real evil, hence we have been under the necessity of suppressing his communication. But there can be no doubt that Government interference is necessary to put a stop to the wholesale murder that is occasioned by these quacks, whose nostrums in most cases do more harm than otherwise. We have often felt surprised at the feebleness with which even intelligent natives surrender themselves into the hands of *hukeems* who bleed their pockets profusely, in preference to seeking advice at an English hospital where they can get attendance for nothing. We know a family who lost two excellent table-servants in this way, brothers, who both fell victims to their devotion to the *hukeems*. The youngest was the first to be attacked with the low fever that was so common last year, but to all remonstrances against the treatment to which he was being subjected, his elder brother replied that their relatives would taunt them for going to a charity hospital in place of confiding in the talents of the *hukeems*. These relatives have now an opportunity of reflecting over the wisdom of their opinions. The bread-winners of the family are gone, and the little property they once possessed has been pretty well eaten up by the exactions of the men who slew them. This is but one instance out of hundreds of thousands thet take place in this country every year, and yet the Government which adopts such strong measures against female infanticide, sits with its hands folded in the presence of an evil compared to which female infanticide is a trifle.

THE experiments with the electric light in Portsmouth Harbour have been a complete success. The results (says *Truth*), were equally satisfactory whether the light was concentrated on a particular spot or thrown over a distance.

*Truth* asks :—It is indeed true that not until 1880 will the 86th Regiment relieve the 83rd in India? If this be so, (adds our contemporary) the 83rd will indeed have a grievance well-founded, for they will have been there, and mostly in far from healthy quarters, for about thirteen years.

THE following details of the strength and distribution at the present time of the armed forces of Turkey are given by the *Deutsche Heeres Zeitung* :—On the Constantinople peninsula three armies are concentrated. The first, under the command of Selim Pasha, and 30,000 men strong, is encamped in front of the Buyuk-Tchekmedjee-Derkos position, and consists of the best troops of the 1st and 2nd Army Corps, organized in 50 battalions of infantry, five regiments of cavalry, and 18 batteries of artillery. This force is intended eventually to occupy Adrianople. The second army, numbering 50,000 men and accompanied by 400 guns, is under the orders of Baker Pasha, and at the present time holds the Buyuk-Tchekmedjee-Derkos position. The third army, comprising altogether in infantry, cavalry, and artillery 20,000 men, is quartered in the large Duad Pasha barracks on the west of Constantinople. Besides these three armies, 20,000 more troops are stationed in Constantinople itself and on the shores of the Bhosphorus. Altogether, therefore, 120,000 men are collected in the neighbourhood of the capital, comprising in their ranks the pick of the Turkish army. Besides these troops an army of about 50,000 men, formed into 110 battalions, is assembled in Macedonia and Albania; and another, 50 battalions or 25,000 men strong, on the frontier of Greece, this latter force being under the command of Abdi Pasha. Finally, to conclude the tale of European troops, 15 battalions, together about 8,000 men strong, occupy the Island of Crete. In Asiatic Turkey there are at the present moment very few troops, the main body, 25 battalions strong, being concentrated in Kurdistan, while a smaller force of 15 battalions is assembled on the south of Kurdistan. The greater part of the fleet repaired when winter set in to the Golden Horn, and still remains there, the transport vessels only being actively employed in conveying stores and war material from the Bulgarian fortresses.

*Truth* remarks :—What an utter farce it was for the Secretary for War to state that officers doing duty with their regiments or on the staff may not act as special correspondents of the press. I am credibly informed that of officers with the army in Afghanistan the *Times* has six, the *Daily Telegraph* four, and the *Morning Post* four in their pay as correspondents. In fact, with the exception of the *Standard*, that has three journalists at the seat of war, the *Daily News* that has as many, and the *Times* that has one, all the press correspondents with the army are officers on full pay.

## THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to a letter which appeared in one of the columns of your issue of the 15th instant signed "Show," suggesting that all Government servants, not volunteers, should have to pay a certain percentage for the support of the volunteer movement, I would like to make a few remarks. Mr. "Show" in his letter says that, as the volunteer movement in Bombay originated with Government, it was naturally expected that a large number of Government servants would have been found swelling the ranks of the Bombay Volunteers. And, being disappointed in this very natural expectation, he goes on to suggest that Government should deduct a certain percentage from the salaries of all such of its servants as are not volunteers, and that the money thus obtained should go to swell the funds of the Bombay Volunteers "who have to defend these Government servants and their families." Now, though not a Government servant myself, I think this suggestion of Mr. "Show" not very reasonable. Firstly, because, if a man is compelled to join the volunteers under the penalty of a reduction of pay, or any like penalty, he can no longer be called a volunteer. If Mr. "Show" will take the trouble to refer to that little yet important book to which he must have often had to refer when in school, viz., his little pocket dictionary, he will see that a volunteer is one who offers his services to his king or country of his own free will, and that as soon as he is obliged under any penalty to offer his services, he ceases to be a volunteer. Mr. "Show" in his great zeal as a volunteer bungles the present with the future, and forgets that the volunteers in Bombay have not as yet had occasion to defend their fellow citizens, and that when the time does come for such services to be called into requisition, then all who are able to carry a rifle, whether volunteers or not, will have to serve as soldiers. Mr. "Show's" suggestion will cause more to leave than join the Volunteer Corps.

FRANK.

MANY of our readers know that Mr. R. S. Brough, of the Telegraphic Department, died very suddenly on Thursday week. He had been engaged up to midnight at the Asiatic Society in assisting Mr. Schwendler in a lecture on "A new standard of light." He died from cholera before 10 A.M., on Thursday, and was buried the same evening. He was only 32 years of age, and was one of the few scientific officers in the Telegraphic Department. He was as much liked for his personal qualities as he was respected for his technical and general scientific attainments. In connection with his death, it may be useful to call attention to the fact that, within a few years, Mr. Congdon, Mr. Blyth, Mr. Brough, and some natives also we believe, have died from cholera, that Major Eckford recovered from a severe attack of the same illness, and that all of those mentioned were employed in the Telegraphic store-yard. This storeyard is adjacent to Alipore bridge, and on the banks of Tolly's nullah. The matter seems to require investigation.—*Statesman.*

## INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KATHIAWAR, APRIL 14.

THE hot weather season has set in and during the day the power of the sun is great, but the nights and mornings are very cool.

The general feeling is, that while Mr. Ozanne, of the Civil Service, is a good man to investigate the present state of Kathiawar yet that a Commission would have got at facts more fully and with much greater care than he will. An enquiry of any kind is most unpopular, and it is a question if the chiefs will allow any of their subject to go before Mr. Oranne, or if they do attend that they will disclose much. A Commission could have travelled through the country alone and without political aid, and the villagers and others would have attended its camp and have told of their real distress. The general impression, however, is, that the paper you published upon Kathiawar will do great good. The object was to gain publicity and to save the poor people. This object is gained and indeed the Political Agent has himself, since its publication, headed a subscription with Rs. 50 to relieve the poor. The misery and starvation of many places cannot be denied, so it is a pity that its mention should cause very ill-feeling.

# BOMBAY.

THE following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the Royal Fusiliers this evening at 6-30 at the Victoria Gardens :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Francis Joseph | Hartman. |
| Overture | William Tell | Rossini. |
| Valse | Officers | Coote. |
| Selection | Il Crociato | Meyerbeer. |
| Quadrille | Midshipmen | Strauss. |
| Fantasie (comic) | Here, there and everywhere | Jones. |
| Valse | Sympathie Tone | Gung'l. |
| Galop (vocal) | Queen Victoria | Hecker. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the 9th Regiment N. I. at the Gymkhana this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | La Garra Ladra | Rossini. |
| Valse | Kate Kearney | Coote. |
| Lied Duet | | Ulrich. |
| Valse | The Hilda | Godfrey. |
| Lancers | Somebody's Luggage | Coote. |
| Galop | Orpheus | Godfrey. |

THE American ship Frolic, which arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, brought 43,750 cases of kerosine oil.

THE annual fair of the Wagashwari's Temple will be held on Monday next, and it will continue until Wednesday the 23rd idem.

THE annual general meeting of the Bombay Native General Library is advertised to be held this evening at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Members and donors of the institution are requested to attend.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF TRADES.—It will be recollected that some time ago Mr. Rustomjee Merwanjee Aria met with a fatal accident on the Nizam's State Railway. The amalgamated Society, of which he was a member, has granted a donation of rupees 300 to his widow in the shape of what is called "death benefit." Perhaps it is not generally known that it is a Society of which any tradesman or artizan can become a member, the advantages of which are obvious.

ADDRESS TO PUNDIT GUTTULALAJEE.—From a notice in our advertisement column, it will be seen that a public meeting of the members of the Hindu community will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p. m. at the Madhav Bag, to present an address to the learned Pundit Guttulalajee. This blind Pundit is well-known to Indian and Oriental scholars for his intimate acquaintance with the Sanscrit and several other languages, and of the ancient Hindu religion, and it is anticipated that there will be a very large gathering of Hindus on this occasion.

A NUMBER of gentlemen assembled at Wilson's Circus yesterday afternoon to witness some experiments in connection with the electric light. The Chief Engineer of the Company in India has perfected an arrangement whereby the current can be changed from candle to candle in a number of lamps situated at various points simply by the turn of a handle in the vicinity of the machine. The arrangement was tried, and proved completely successful.

ASSAULT.—Hatun Saduck, a Mogul, was yesterday fined Rs. 15, or three weeks' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb on being adjudged guilty of assaulting John Souza.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Soobana Balloo was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of six separate charges of theft of sundry rings and earrings from children. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of three years' rigorous imprisonment.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—A Marwarree, named Shewnath Jugroop, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to four months' rigorous imprisonment for receiving stolen property, consisting of gold earrings, knowing the same to have been stolen.

TRESPASS.—Henry Gardiner and Edward Flint, engine drivers recently dismissed from the service of the G. I. P. R. Company, were yesterday each fined Rs. 15 by Mr. W. Webb for wilfully trespassing in the office of Mr. S. Jackson, the Locomotive Superintendent of that Company.

A REPUTED THIEF.—Charles Ainsworth, a noted character, was yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. W. Webb with committing theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel, the property of Mr. Thomson, of the Municipality. The prisoner was convicted, and being an old offender, he was sentenced to a term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday on view of the body of Balla Essoo, a coal labourer employed at the Bori Bandar station, who died from the effects of an accident. The verdict was, that the death of the deceased was caused by compression of the brain, the result of his having been accidentally jammed between the buffers of two railway waggons.

## ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. TRINACRIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Anchor Line steamer Trinacria, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Major Pullan | Mrs Goulding |
| Mr Hugh Swan | Mr T H Biggs |
| Mrs Swan | Mrs Biggs, 2 children and infant |
| Miss Chapman | Mr C Kidd. |

## THE VOLUNTEERS' FETE.

THE Volunteers' Al Fresco Fete at the Victoria Gardens is fixed for this evening, and an excellent and varied programme of entertainments is offered. There are to be no less than three bands present to provide music for the promenaders and the Lancers, and a number of comicalities. One of the chief new features is a skating rink for skaters on wheeled skates, and another is a Baby show, where some magnificent specimens of the *enfant terrible* are expected to be on view. Altogether we are sure that any one visiting the Victoria Gardens this evening will have the pleasure of witnessing a most pleasing entertainment.

## WILSON'S CIRCUS.

THE performances at this place of amusement on Thursday night, under the patronage of the Bombay Gymkhana, were witnessed by a large and fashionable house. It was a special night for the benefit of Miss Minnie Russell and Mr. Simpson, who have been familiarly known under the name of the "Royal Western Skaters." The members of the Gymkhana attended in large numbers, and the comfort of each of them was the special study of Mr. "Talkajee," the ubiquitous *charge d'affaires* at the Gymkhana pavilion. The *beneficiaires* did their best to please their patrons; they had their heart in their work; and their skill on the skates was seldom before seen to greater advantage. Long practice appears to have given them such a mastery in their art that they seemed scarcely to tread upon the ground, but seemed to flit through the air in a hundred different directions in the course of a minute. Miss Annie Manwell, said to have been born in Bombay, has made a fair beginning in the art of "areovolant," and went creditably through several difficult feats on the balancing trapeze on Thursday night. If any doubt was ever entertained of the wonderful power Herr Max Schumann exercises over a horse, "Ahmed" and "Abdallah" ought to dissipate it in a few moments. The former, a silver white Arab said to have been purchased a short time ago from H. H. Aga Khan in Bombay, and the latter, a light-dark Australian colt, appear in their training to have had their instinct developed to the highest limit which it is possible to conceive. By the manner in which they executed the "leap for life," the two Gregorys elicited the admiration of every beholder; and continued rounds of applause twice compelled them to reappear after they had retired. Miss Minnie Russell sang by special request the favourite song "Kiss, Kiss," and was encored three times, while bouquets of flowers fell at her feet as a tribute to her skill.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

PUBLIC SERVICES as follows: on Sundays, at Falkland Hall (back of Grant Road Theatre), 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and at Dean Hall, Fort, (back of old Secretariat), and old Dockyard Road, Mazagon, at 11 a. m. and 6 p. m. Also at each place, Mondays and Thursdays 7-30 p. m. English speaking natives are cordially invited.

### IN THE HARBOUR.

The Harbour Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning the 20th inst. at 11 a. m., and Thursday evening next, the 24th inst. on board the Ship Hougomont at 7-30 p. m. Captains, officers and men are earnestly invited.

KILLING A SORCERER.—At the recent Godavery Sessions, Mundapati Gopadu and two others were put upon their trial on a charge of murder. The first witness, wife of deceased, stated that her husband went out to purchase oil, and finding after some time that he did not return, she went in search of him, and the day following found on the bank of a stream the vessel which her husband had taken with him for the oil. Shortly afterwards the corpse, which had every appearance of having been attacked by wild animals, was also found. It was observed on examination that the teeth had been battered in, and the face was considerably swollen. Witness owned that her husband used it to cure children by means of witchcraft, and that there was enmity between the prisoners and the deceased, as the former had always accused him of having by his sorcery caused the deaths of several of their relatives. Prisoners at first denied the charge, but subsequently owned that they intended only to knock a tooth out of the deceased's head, as they were certain that, by doing this, they would deprive him of all his powers of encnantment. They assaulted him, and he fell down and died, and the prisoners thought it best for their safety to throw the corpse into the stream. The Court sentenced the prisoners to transportation for life.—*Madras Mail.*

## THE BARAMATI DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 16.

THERE were three prisoners connected with this case, all Ramoshis, and residents of different villages in the Indapur taluka. There were ten witnesses examined for the prosecution, and these three notorious dacoits had nothing to urge in their defence, but one of them, Tukia *wullud* Baji, made a clean breast of the whole affair before a native magistrate. It would appear that about two years ago Tukia left his village and went to Tasgaon, where he supported himself by labour. From there he went to the Berars, and on his return he met Hari Ramoshi of Dhondwadi, who was committing highway robberies. Tukia had with him at this time his mother and father. Hari asked Tukia, "why do you wander about as a labourer? I will give you money." Tukia's parents strongly objected to his joining Hari, but the temptation was too great for Tukia. Tukia very soon found himself enlisted in a gang of five desperadoes. On a Sunday when a Bazaar is held at Supa, near Baramati, the three prisoners, and two others who were not apprehended, took up a position by the roadside, and plundered the people coming to the Bazaar. About 20 persons were thus plundered, and a great loot was made, all of which Hari kept to himself. As a rule they plundered at midday and retired in the evening to the side of the Mahadeo Hill and lived there. Their weapons consisted of guns, short-swords, and lavangi sticks, all of which were supplied to them by Hurri Ramoshi. A lot of valuable things were found in the jungle when the prisoners were apprehended by the police and when Hurri Ramoshi fled. Some of the wearing apparel was besmeared with blood. There were silks, and lace emboidered shawls, new turbans of *gol-pati*, looking glasses, silk bordered turbans, some ornaments and cash, and various kinds of weapons. When they arrived at Shindewadi, all the people with their children fled. These dacoits then entered and ransacked the houses. They were finally apprehended by the police in the jungles of Monje Asu, in the Phulton Taluka, but not before they had a fight, inflicting some very serious injuries on the members of the police force. The case was very clear, and the jury were unanimous in finding all the accused guilty. The Court sentenced Tukia *wullud* Baji, as the chief mover, and Marothi *wullud* Bovajee, as having been previously convicted, and who also took a chief part, to transportation for life, and Tukaram *wullud* Sakharam to rigorous imprisonment for ten years.

I have to report the particulars of a second dacoity case which was tried by Mr. Phillpotts, the Acting Sessions Judge here. In this as in the former case the dacoits are all Ramoshis by caste, and although eight were committed to the Sessions, only four were found guilty. These men committed a dacoity on the 25th March last, in the house of a Marwari shop-keeper, named Sukharam Sarupchund. They first beat all those they found sleeping out in the verandah, when the others in the house awoke by their cries. They struck the doors and windows with axes and stones, and having a torch-light with them, they were recognized. They were armed with stones, slings, and sticks. They broke open all the boxes, and carried away cash and ornaments that the Marwari had in his shop, destroyed all the account books and threw in the prickly-pear hedges, and also destroved other property of the value of about Rs. 700. While all these depredations were being committed, a nephew of Sarupchund's hastened to Loni to inform the police, and the prisoners were arrested the following day. There were 12 witnesses examined for the prosecution, and their evidence was of such a nature that the jury unhesitatingly found the prisoners guilty. The judge sentenced them each to 14 years' transportation.

## THE SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIFTH DAY, FRIDAY.—18TH APRIL.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

OFFERING A BRIBE TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

DORABJEE CURSETJEE PATEL, who was found guilty by a common jury on Wednesday last of attempting to offer a bribe to Michael Conway, printer High Court printing press, was called up to receive sentence. His Lordship told prisoner he had attempted to offer a bribe of Rs. 1,500 in order to get hold of the examination papers for the office of pleaders and subordinate judges, and that any one who heard the evidence could have no doubt that the charge was clearly proved. The maximum punishment for the offence was nine months' imprisonment, simple or rigorous, or a fine, or both; and his Lordship trusted the sentence he was about to pronounce would act as a warning to deter others from the commission of a like offence. Prisoner was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default of payment, to be further imprisoned for two months.

### THE MEMON MOHLA MURDER CASE.

The trial of this case was then proceeded with before the same special jury. The Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Rivett-Carnac conducted the defence.

Several more witnesses were examined for the prosecution in corroboration of the evidence published by us yesterday. The Advocate General waived his right to sum up the evidence. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in addressing the jury for the defence, drew their attention to the discrepancies in the evidence, submitting that it showed that the prisoner had received very great provocation from the deceased before the offence with which he was charged was committed; and that at any rate he was very jealous of the deceased in regard to his (prisoner's) wife.

His Lordship having summed up the case and read the whole of the evidence, the jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of murder.

When asked if he had to say anything in his defence, prisoner made a rambling statement to the following effect :—I did not commit the murder. I am innocent. I was on bad terms with the deceased. This is a false charge brought against me: I did not commit the deed. I have presented petitions to Mr Cooper and to Mr. Vincent complaining of the deceased's conduct towards me. My shop was taken from me by the deceased. I informed the Superintendent of Police at Dhobi Talao. I asked to have my child and my wife restored to me. I was abused, and a quarrel ensued. I cried out "sepoy, sepoy." I walked thirty paces from deceased's shop, and I wiped my nose which was bleeding. I was standing there. People raised a hue and cry; and policemen came and seized me. I went to ask for my child, and I was abused. Deceased got out of the shop and assaulted me. A struggle took place. I fell down. My nose was injured and bled. I saw the deceased lying in the road, but I saw no blood there. If he was stabbed, where, then, is the weapon? I assisted in lifting him up, I felt giddy. He was my foster-brother, my father-in-law, and my brother-in-law. If I wanted to commit such a deed, I would have gone at night to do it. Deceased was in the habit of taking ganja and other intoxicating drugs. He once abused me and said he would one day get me transported for ten years.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—Amir Tyeb, after a long and patient trial, the jury, upon evidence which has left no doubt upon their minds any more than it has left upon my mind, have convicted you of the crime of wilful murder; and I see nothing in the circumstances of the case to justify me in passing upon you any other than the highest sentence which the law allows me to pass. The sentence upon you is that that you be taken hence to the jail; and thence, on a day to be hereafter named, to the usual place of execution and that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead.

The prisoner was at once manacled and led away from the dock; and the court adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

THE MILL DEFAMATION CASE.

At the rising of the court, Mr. Gill, instructed by Messrs. Smith and Frere for the prosecution in the defamation case of Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia against Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Panday and Dorabje Framjee Panday, applied that the trial be traversed to the next Sessions or postponed to Tuesday the 29th instant, as the official translations were not ready, and as it would take some days to prepare copies of them. It appeared from one of the affidavits read that Mr. Inverarity, the defendants' counsel, is shortly to leave for England. Mr. Inverarity opposed the application for a long postponement, remarking that every thing would be ready by Tuesday next. After some discussion, his Lordship said he would not take the case before Wednesday or Thursday next at any rate.

American papers state that Captain Paul Boyton, swimming from the head waters of the Alleghany river to the Gulf, arrived at Cincinnati on the 11th of March, bruised and wearied but in good spirits, and confident of accomplishing the journey. He started from Oil City several weeks before, and floated down the Alleghany to Pittsburg, where he was detained some time by sickness. He then resumed his journey down the Ohio, floating night and day, generally taking his meals in the water, and stopping only at the principal towns to rest and deliver lectures. He had made 620 of the 2,300 miles to the Gulf, and thought the worst part of his journey over. The river had become clear of ice, and the temperature of the water had risen until his sufferings on account of cold were comparatively light. One of his hands, however, was badly frozen by exposure further up the river, and his face was bruised and disfigured. When he reached Cincinnati he had been in the water 16 hours, tempestuous weather having rendered the passage from Maysville a very difficult one. A little way below Riyley he came near being run down by the steamer Telegraph, which came upon him from behind as he was giving his attention to another steamer approaching from below. He barely escaped with his life from the Telegraph on a former occasion. He intended to make the trip from Cincinnati to Louisville in two stages.

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—Mr. J. G. Phillips, late a resident of Bow Bazaar-lane, was early last Sunday morning removed to the Calcutta Medical College Hospital by Inspector Hogg of the local thannah, suffering from, as the neighbours alleged, cholera. On arriving at the hospital, however, he admitted having swallowed a quantity of white arsenic mixed with water the night previous. He assigned no reason for committing this rash act, but the police ascertained from his neighbours that he had been drinking heavily for the past week, selling his household furniture and procuring liquor of the cheapest and commonest description from the bazaars. He had Rs. 30 to receive from the jetties, were he had been working, but being in a state unfit to be seen by his employers, he never went to draw the same. That the deceased had premeditated suicide is apparent from the fact of his having asked Mrs. David, his next door neighbour, for the loan of a mat to spread on his bed, the mattress being too hot for him to lay upon. On being refused it, he remarked that he wanted the loan of it for one day only, as on the day following his remains would only be found, and that she would then repent the refusal. A relative who used to allow him a few pounds monthly, had ceased doing so, and a woman with whom he had boarded some days, as also his landlord, had pressed him for payment. These seem to have worked on his mind, and led him to resolve his self-destruction. The Coroner, with a jury, viewed the body last evening preliminary to the inquest, at which no doubt further and more precise particulars will be elicited.—*Statesman.*

## THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE PRIVATE SOLDIER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STATESMAN."

SIR,—Why is it that the private soldier is looked down upon? He belongs to "the service," as much as does the Hon. Capt. Henry Fitznoodle. This question is now coming to the front, and is all the more important to a country like England where the conscription is unknown. Various answers have been hazarded, but one has never yet been given, so far as we know, and it is this: That there must be some inherent disgrace attaching to the soldier's uniform, else why do not the officers wear theirs except when the demands of discipline compel them to do so. This, we suspect, carries a strong answer to the question.

Only a couple of years ago a court-martial at home found an officer guilty of some breach of military law. We forget the nature of it, but it is of no consequence to this argument, as I am dealing with the punishment. He was condemned not to appear *out of uniform* for a certain term of months, thus giving official sanction to the idea that the Queen's uniform was a badge of disgrace. Apart from this, why do officers almost invariably appear in public in mufti, and on the other hand, why is the common soldier and non-commissioned officer compelled never to be seen without his uniform? Depend upon it if, all branches of her Majesty's service equally valued their badges of service, and were equally proud of their uniforms, and gave evidence of this by wearing them, they would compel respect to be shown to a branch of the country's service which has never deserved to be disrespectfully treated.

Only the other day I read in an old number of *London Society* of a gentleman who one day found himself in a third class carriage of an excursion train going to Brighton. He commenced talking to those around him, and among them he found an old man, who said he had been at Waterloo as a lad. The gentleman said he felt so proud of the old man that he got up and asked to have the honor of shaking hands with him, and in doing so he honoured himself. I was once present at an important trial before one of the justiciary courts in Glasgow, when an old man in the witness box on being told to hold up his right hand to be sworn, held up his left; the judge rather angrily told him he wanted his right hand. The old man continued holding up his left hand, and said quite deferentially "I have no right hand, my Lord, I lost it at Waterloo." To the everlasting honour of the Judge he immediately rose to his feet and said most kindly, "I beg your pardon, Sir; your left will do." Now, was there anything particularly honouring about Waterloo that is not equally true about every scene which has beheld the British soldier's courage and devotion to duty? Certainly not. We all love our soldiers, and hope to see this shade falling from their name and fame.

MAC.

## THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE monthly meeting of the council of the Incorporated Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool was held on March 23. Mr. W. B. Forwood, president, occupied the chair.

The special committee appointed by the council on the 24th February last, to consider if any, and what remedial measures might be taken for the amelioration of the present mercantile and manufacturing distress, in so far as it might be caused and intensified by the discrediting of silver as money, submitted the following report :—

The committee determined to prosecute their inquiries under separate branches, and they took as the first branch of inquiry—

I.—THE EFFECTS OF THE DISCREDITING OF SILVER ON OUR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES.—After full deliberation and discussion, the following conclusions were unanimously arrived at :—1. That the recent shrinkage in value of the world's silver money, measured in gold, is very large, and there is every reason to fear that, with the prospect before us, the depreciation will continue to increase. 2. That there has besides been much diminution in the value of investments of English capital in the public funds, railways, &c., of silver-using countries. 3. That we are now compelled to look upon the silver of the world as in large measure cut off from its previous sphere of usefulness as one of the two agents for the liquidation of international indebtedness. 4. That the serious diminution of the world's money, caused by the disuse of silver, may, in the future, lead to frequent panics, through the inadequate supply of gold for the world's wants. 5. That the uncertainty regarding the course of exchanges, in the future, largely prevents the further investment of English capital in the public funds of silver-using countries, or in railways, industrial enterprises, and commercial credits. 6. That the friction and harassment now attending business with silver using countries, as India, China, Java, Austria, Chilli, Mexico, and others, naturally lead merchants to curtail their operations in the export of our manufactured goods, and to restrict the employment of English capital in such business. 7. That this is a most serious question for India, which many believe to be so impoverished as not to be able to bear increased taxation. 8. That the depreciation of silver seriously affects the power of silver-using States to purchase English manufactures, and leads to increased taxation, thus further curtailing the trade which has hitherto been carried on in English commodities. Having arrived at conclusions so serious, bearing so directly, as they do, on the present merchantile distress, your committee next resolved to take into consideration

II.—THE MAIN FACTS REGARDING THE PRODUCTION OF THE TWO PRECIOUS METALS DURING THE PRESENT CENTURY. And they arrived at the following conclusions thereon :—1 That early in the present century the supply of silver from the mines of the world greatly predomonated, being in the proportion of about three of silver to one of gold. 2. That, on the other hand, from the year 1848, and for twenty years thereafter, the supply of gold greatly augmented and largely exceeded that of silver. 3. That during recent years the supply of gold has fallen off very much, viz., from about £33,000,000 in 1852 to £19,000,000 per annum at the present time while the supply of silver has augmented considerably. 4. That, at the present time, however, the supply of silver does not equal that of gold, the yield being about £14,000,000 of silver to less than £19,000,000 of gold. Your sommittee, consequently, became impressed with the conviction that the recent fall in the price of silver cannot be attributed to excessive production. After further mature deliberation, they adopted the following resolution :—"That the recent great fall in the price of silver is principally to be attributed to the suspension of free mintage in France and the States of the Latin Union, consequent upon the adverse action of Germany in demonetising silver." To this resolution there was one dissentient, but the dissent was based more on its form than on its substance. At this state of their inquiry it seemed to be incumbent on your committee to ascertain, and put on record, their conclusions as to the means by which silver had, for so long a period, previous to the year 1875, been kept, with very unimportant oscillations, in such a relation to gold as to make it possible to speak of a par of exchange between the two metals: and the following resolution was unanimously adopted by them as expressing the result of their deliberations under this head :—"That the bi-metallic system of France and the other States of the Latin Union, in conjunction with free mintage, prior to 1875, tended to produce an equilibrium between the two metals, and to give stability to all exchanges between silver-using countries and England." Your committee having thus arrived at clear and strong convictions as to the magnitude of the evil, and the serious consequences to our commerce and industries, resulting from the discrediting of silver by the nations of Europe; having ascertained also what they believe to be the real cause which has brought about the discrediting of silver as money; and having recognised the beneficial action of the French bi-metallic system so long as it was in operation, then proceeded to the consideration of the last, but most important, branch of this inquiry, viz.—

III. WHAT REMEDIAL MEASURES OUGHT NOW TO BE ADOPTED SO THAT SILVER MAY AGAIN PERFORM, INTERNATIONALLY, ITS PROPER FUNCTION AS MONEY.—The following resolutions contain the result of their deliberations under this head, and it is especially to these, in their important bearing on the present state of the monetary question, and to their effect on Indian fiance, and on the trade of England, that the committee desire to call the attention of the council. 1. That a fixed ratio between gold and silver, in conjunction with unlimited freedom of mintage and the recognition of the two metals as full legal tender money, would, if adopted by the majority of the leading monetary Powers, including England and India, be adequate to restore silver to its former international value as money. 2. That it is desirable that our Government should adopt measures for securing an international agreement, by which silver may be restored to its legitimate share in producing metallic currency sufficient for the wants of the world.

In order to give practical effect to their conclusions your committee unanimously recommend that the result of their investigations, together with the resolutions adopted, shall, without loss of time, be placed in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers.

Your committee would, in conclusion, refer to the fact that nearly all the members of your special committee attended the meetings with regularity, and were deeply impressed with a sense of the great importance of this inquiry. They desire also to place on record the unanimity with which resolutions so weighty have been adopted. At the commencement of their investigations there was manifest much aversion from adopting conclusions which so directly impugn the wisdom of our monetary legislation of 1816, by which gold was made sole legal tender money in England. If the free mintage system of France had not been suspended, and if monetary legislation on the Continent of Europe had not been made, like our own, directly adverse to the use of silver as money in the world, your committee would not have been called on to consider the wisdom or unwisdom of our own position. The necessity of the case, however, has compelled us to face the question in all its bearings. Natural antipathy and aversion have yielded to conviction, and your committee would here mention the fact, that some of their number who at the outset were disinclined to the remedial measures which were ultimately and unanimously recommended, became at last their warmest supporters. Your committee are aware that the remedy proposed is not generally believed to be in harmony with the opinions which have for many years prevailed in England. They are persuaded, however, that if thoughtful men throughout the country will deliberately, and without prejudice, consider the whole question, connected as it is with the long-continued mercantile and manufacturing distress, their conclusions will eventually come to be, in most instances, in consonance with those of your committee.

STEPHEN WILLIAMSON, Chairman,
and Vice-President of the Chamber.

A letter was read from Mr. Edward Lawrence apologising for his inability to attend, and stating that he had taken a deep interest in the proceedings of the Silver Committee, which, he hoped, might lead in time to good results. It seemed to him that what was now wanted was to educate the commercial mind on the subject of the double standard. They had been trained to believe in a single standard, but he felt sanguine that that belief would disappear before an intelligent and careful examination of the subject.

Mr. Stephen Williamson, chairman of the special committee, said—In submitting the report of the special committee, and placing it in the hands of the council, I feel that we are dealing with a question of no ordinary magnitude. I can assure you that the committee have felt the very great importance of the inquiry they have just completed. The council will recollect that when I pressed the necessity of this investigation upon their attention, I did so under the strong conviction that the discrediting of silver as money had much to do with the depressed condition of our trade and industry; and now that we have as a committee completed our investigations, I can appeal to the council to say whether, if our conclusions are any way near the truth, the allegations then made have not been fully verified. No direct evidence could reflect on the mass of injury inflicted on our commerce as borne out by the first series of conclusions in our report—under the first branch of our inquiry—without acquiring a deeper sense of the evils resulting from the discrediting of silver than probably had ever been realised before. And now as to the remedial measures ... purpose. The committee, with entire unanimity, ... a fervent desire to see silver restored to its former joint sway with gold in the world; and the resolutions they adopted with almost absolute unanimity declare that in order to restore silver again to the performance of its proper functions as money, it is essential that a fixed ratio between gold and silver, in conjunction with unlimited freedom of mintage, and the recognition of the two metals as full legal tender money, should be adopted by the leading monetary powers, including England and India, and that it is desirable that our Government should endeavour to carry these proposals into effect by taking measures for securing them by means of an international agreement. Such are the very important resolutions of the special committee, and they unanimously recommend that the result of their investigations, together with the resolutions they adopted, shall, without loss of time, be placed in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers. The council, I trust, will give us credit for having carefully weighed the importance of these resolutions before before placing them on record. Aversion from tempering unnecessarily with their currency system is a fitting and creditable state of mind for any great mercantile community, and the council will not, I am sure, believe that so unanimous a consensus of opinion in favour of the measures we propose would have emanated from a committee which I do not err in designating as a highly influential one, unless they had, after due deliberation, concluded that these remedial measures were the only adequate ones to accomplish the great object we have in view—namely, the restoration of silver to the performance of its wonted function as money in the world. It would be tedious to recapitulate the various steps of our investigation leading up to these weighty resolutions, or to refer to the objections that are usually made to our proposals—objections which were fully discussed by us during the progress of our inquiry. My own impression is that the whole of these difficulties and objections are as the light dust of the balance when weighed against the enormous advantage to the world which would be obtained by the rehabilitation of silver as money by the leading monetary Powers, including England and India. From the course of our own deliberations, and from what I have seen recently in the great neighbouring community, Manchester, as to the formation of public opinion on this vital question, I am persuaded that there is now a preparedness of the public mind to consider dispassionately this whole subject, which did not exist two or three years ago. It will, I think, be found by her Majesty's Government that, in sending delegates to the recent Paris Conference with instructions to take no part in any vote calling in question the maintenance of gold as sole legal tender, they acted under an erroneous impression as to the strength of public opinion in the direction of letting things take their chance. With the convictions generally supposed to prevail, it was a natural—although I think a most unfortunate—policy, seeing that it has only tended to intensify commercial distress, and to render the financial position of India all the more hopeless. My expectation now is that we can show to her Majesty's Ministers so clear and emphatic evidence of preparedness on the part of this mercantile community to face any well-considered measures in the direction of our resolutions, that their own convictions may be turned in the same direction as our own, if not already running in the same line, and their hands be strengthened in undertaking the negotiations which we deem to be essentially necessary for the maintenence of our position as a great commercial and manufacturing nation. Let it be borne in mind that we are proposing no stupendous novelty. Nay, rather let it be kept in view we are suggesting a return to the old and safe Conservative paths in regard to "money." We are no innovators. The innovators were the gold monometallic propagandists of 1868, who are accountable for all the recent dislocation and mischief; and I regret to say that a few Englishmen, who certainly could not have dreamt of the consequences of their propaganda, were among the number, if they were not the chief instigators of the movement. They are now alarmed at the success of their teaching, and are fervently praying that there may be no further demonetising of silver in the world. Lord Beaconsfield referred to the impending dislocation and the evils likely to result—almost with prophetic vision—on the 19th November, 1873, when he was installed Rector of the Glasgow University. He then said, at the evening banquet :—"I attribute it to the great monetary disturbance that has occured, and is now to a certain degree acting very injuriously on trade—I attribute it to the great changes which our Governments in Europe are making with reference to our standard of value. I attribute the present state of affairs very much to a Commission that was sitting in Paris at the time of the great exhibition. That was a commission, the object of which was to establish a uniform coinage throughout the world—a very beautiful idea which could do no great harm but difficult to attain. The commission never came to a definite recommendation on this subject, but they did on another subject, and that was that no time should be lost by any of the States of Europe in taking steps to establish a uniform gold standard of value." His lordship (then Mr. Disraeli) proceeded to point out that it was the greatest delusion in the world to attribute our commercial preponderance or prosperity to our having a gold standard, and then warned his hearers that we must be prepared "for great convulsions in the money market— not occasioned by speculation or any old cause, but by a new cause with which we are not yet sufficiently acquainted." He added: "When countries inundated with silver are trying to get rid of it, convulsions must come, and no one would be able to form an adequate idea of the monetary arrangements of the times in which he lives if he omits from his consideration the important subject to which I have called your attention." I wish I could always endorse with equal admiration all the utterances of his lordship in past and in recent days. Those which I have quoted impress me profoundly with a sense of his eminent ability and far-seeing perspicacity. They afford some hope that, presiding as he now does over the councils of this great nation, he will be able to master the monetary evils of which he presented even prophetically so clear a diagnosis so long ago as the year 1873. It is true that our legislation of 1816 fixed gold as sole legal tender in England, and that until 1875 we suffered no great inconvenience. Our neighbours on the Continent had an equilibrating process in operation with free mintage, which ensured for us the benefit of their fixed ratio, with very unimportant oscillations. The oscillations were really caused by our own action, for, having no reserves of silver ourselves, we had occasion from time to time to sweep the Continent of her silver currency, and it is not very creditable to some of our controversialists to think that these oscillations caused by ourselves are taken by them as evidence of the imperfection of the French fixed ratio and free mintage system now suspended. It is perfectly reasonable that France should, in 1875, have assumed that attitude of suspension and expectancy if the world is really bent on discarding silver as money. We are, however, getting our eyes opened to the ruin and misery such an insane course would bring upon the trading nations, and, therefore, our language is now of rehabilitation, and not any longer of discarding and discrediting the metal which, in conjunction with gold, has been for thousands of years so serviceable to mankind. It must not be supposed that in the long interval between 1816 and 1875 there were no advocates of the proposals we now lay before you, and no fears as to the inconvenience that would some day arise from England having her currency based on one metal instead of the two. In the *Times* of the 25th of February, 1830, reference will be found to the opinions of Alexander Baring, M.P., a name known in commerce as in Parliament. Baring was a bi-metallist, and proposed the issue of silver crowns, containing 15½ times the weight of metal contained in five shillings in gold. Sir Robert Peel was convinced that England would be benefited by a reserve of silver bullion, and in 1844, influenced by bi-metallic sympathies, he authorised the Bank to hold a fifth of its stock of bullion in silver instead of gold. Again, practical inconvenience was found by merchants who had large silver remittances in the crisis of 1847, which they required to avail of immediately for meeting their pressing obligations. A deputation of London bankers, merchants, and others then approached Lord Overstone, praying for the introduction of a bi-metallic standard, and for a power of relaxation in the working of the Bank Act. Lord Overstone, in his reply, suggested that merchants, who felt aggrieved, could send their silver to the Continent, where it was legal currency, and so exchange it for gold. The equilibrating process was open then. It is shut now against us. Silver is practically dethroned. Our aim and object is to restore the metal to its ancient position as one of the two agents for the liquidation of international indebtedness. Unless this is done I greatly fear we will not, for a very long period, see better times. Nay, I believe the pressure and distress will become intensified. Property of all sorts as well as the reward of labour must continue to fall in value. On the other hand rehabilitate silver, in conjuction with the leading monetary powers, you at once and instantly redeem India from bankruptcy, and you remove one of the chief hindrances to the return of that prosperity which we have all so long been anxiously expecting and hoping for. In conclusion, I beg to move that the report of the special committee be adopted, and that it be immediately placed in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers (applause).

Mr. H. Coke, in seconding the motion, said—I would like to notice a few instances in which the derangement of the pre-existing financial system has caused much trouble, and, taking only what is to be found in this morning's papers, what do we see? In the commercial notes of the *Manchester Guardian* it is a stated that for some time past a serious difference of opinion has existed between German holders of Austrian railway debentures and the Austrian companies as to whether the coupons of these companies should be paid in gold, and so far had the dispute proceeded that through carriages and trucks of Austrian railways found on German lines were actually impounded until released by gold. It is estimated that the amount of foreign capital invested in Austrian debentures, for which payment in gold is claimed, amounts to £68,000,000, which at 5 per cent. gives £3,400,000 interest. Calculating the depreciation in silver at only 15 per cent., here is a surcharge upon Austria of over £500,000 per annum under one head alone of international indebtedness. Again the Vienna Chamber of Commerce has lately called the attention of the Austrian Minister of Commerce to the fact that by a regulation of the United States Treasury, April 17, 1878, the United States Consuls were instructed in granting certificates to Austrian exporters to calculate the invoice value of the goods at the Austrian golden to 45·3 cents gold, whereas the Chamber showed that the gulden was worth only 41·79 cents gold, so that English goods, of which the invoices would be calculated in gold, had an advantage of about 8 per cent. in passing through the American Custom House. If the price of silver could be counted upon to remain at the same ratio to gold, Austrian and American trade would, no doubt, adjust itself to the ratio of 41·79 cents gold to one Austrian gulden, but looking at the fluctiations that have taken place within the last three years, there is nothing to show where even an approximate ratio will be established; and therefore the negotiations of the Vienna Chamber of Commerce may have to be renewed year by year to meet the variations in the ratio between gold and silver. But the most important instance of financial difficulties brought about by this disturbance of the monetary system of the world, which we have before us at this moment, is that of India. The Budget recently published announces a loss by exchange of nearly 4 millions sterling for the year ending 1st April, 1878, and the increase of the public debt for three years is 20 millions. How much of this is due to exchange? We know that it is £3,952,000 for the last of the three. I have not the figures by me, but I believe that at least 10 millions out of the 20 is due to the discrediting of silver. This was no fault of the Indian authorities. When the country was poor she borrowed money in England in the firm belief that her silver would retain the same value in the world that it had always held. Some of us in this room are now enjoying our 5 cent. paid in gold for investments in Indian railways. Again in 1858 a form of government was forced upon her by the English Parliament which necessitated the remittance of large sums of money for what are called home expenses. What with interest on these original loans, home expenses, and family remittances of Government servants, a sum of about 20 millions sterling per annum has to be provided in this country. India can only pay in silver. If the silver is worth only 2s 6d per oz. instead of 5s., she must find the equivalent or stop payment like other silver using States have done; but it is through no fault of her own. Germany and France between them began the disturbance, and when England had an opportunity—when she was invited by other great commercial nations to join in the rectification of a grave error—when she was asked to give her countenance to a measure which would have restored India—once called the brightest jewel of the English Crown—to her former position of wealth and comfort, Mr. Goschen, speaking in the name of this country, declared that other nations might continue the use of silver, but that England would recognise only gold, but the selfishness, nay the cruelty of this treatment of India is further exemplified by a correspondence on the Indian import duties which, strange to say, appears also in this day's Manchester papers. Mr. Raynsford Jackson, writing to the Secretary of State for India, on behalf of Lancashire manufacturers, demands that India should be compelled to buy Manchester goods duty free. The other markets of the world being inaccessible because of the wall of protection with which they are surrounded, India must be made to buy. She has only silver money with which to pay; then give more of it, take off the duties, borrow when she can only buy Manchester goods. Now, sir, here is a great difficulty in the way of trade. It is impossible that India can continue to purchase from England at the rate expected when her money is discredited 20 per cent., and may be 30 per cent., if nothing is done to arrest the present decline. The only way by which the remittance of 20 millions can be made is for the difference between the exports and imports of the country to provide that sum. Either the value of Indian exports payable in gold must increase or the value of the imports payable in silver must diminish so as to leave the margin of 20 millions, and from my knowledge of India I should predict that the latter course would be the most probable. If the manufacturers of this country wish to retain India as a market for their productions, they must assist in supporting the value of the rupee. There are temporary measures to be found, such as arresting the coinage of silver in India and providing council drafts as a means of remittance, or raising loans in this country so as to diminish the drawings; but these could only be temporary, and would lead to greater embarrassments in the future. The only permanent cure would be the adoption of a bi-metallic system througout the great commercial countries of the world, by which silver and gold would become legal money at a fixed ratio of value. In such case not only India but all other silver-using States would be able to buy from England, and, unfortunately, they are her principal customers.

Mr. Robert Gladstone, in supporting the motion, said that the principles the committee recommended in their report would insure a creditor being able to pay away again what he received from his debtor as of exactly the same value as that for which he received it. Silver thus became a standard of equal value with gold throughout all the States that came into the Union. He was thoroughly converted from his previous prejudices. He heartily concurred in the report, and believed it was the only practical remedy that could be adopted.

Mr. Meade-King regretted he could not concur in the conclusions of the committee. He entirely agreed with the committee in the main facts first elicited in that inquiry, namely, that silver had fallen very largely, and had produced, in a great variety of ways, a great deal of distress, and that evil still existed and was still producing distress. Neither did he see how that great evil could remedy itself, unless some change was made; but then came the second question: how was it to be remedied? It was on that question he differed from the committee, and he contended that if the French bi-metallic system were adopted in England, they had no reason at all to expect that in this country, therefore, the currency would be jointly gold and silver. The only expectation they had a right to look to was that it would be a mono-metallic currency. The bi-metallic system had never attained the object they desired, namely, that two metals should simultaneously pass in the country in payment of debts, and he failed to see how an object that had never been attained in the past could be accomplished in the future by the adoption of such a system. He held that two standards were an impossiblity, and it had been proposed as a remedy that there should be only one standard composed of two metals. He contended, even if nothing whatever were done, that, after a while, when other countries had settled their monetary matters, silver would then subside into its real relative value as regarded gold, and when it had done that the oscillation that would then take place between gold and silver would be no greater than it was before the year 1850. He agreed in a large measure with the report, but did not believe the method proposed by the committee was one that could be logically maintained for securing the purpose they had in view.

Mr. E. K. Muspratt, while agreeing with the arguments of Mr. Meade-King, said that as he had not attended the meetings of the special committee, he was not prepared to go fully into the question on that occasion.

The motion, after being supported by Mr. John Patterson and Mr. A. Balfour, was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously; and, on the motion of Mr. Stephen Williamson, a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Smith, Gladstone, Coke, Patterson, Brown, Williamson, and Forwood, was appointed to go to London, and place the report in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers.

It was also resolved to forward a copy of the report to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, asking their co-operation.

On the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. W. S. Barrett, a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Williamson and the other members of the committee for the great time and care they had devoted to the consideration of the question.

The council then rose.

## LORD CHELMSFORD'S APPEAL TO BE RELEIVED.

*(Standard.)*

LORD CHELMSFORD has implored to be relieved of his command, but the Government have apparently determined not to accede to his request. The Despatch in which the Commander-in-Chief at the Cape makes this appeal to the Government, will, we are confident, when read by the country, created unbounded astonishment that the appeal has been disregarded. It required no little moral courage to pen such a document, and we fully and sincerely sympathise with Lord Chelmsford in the unhappy position in which he finds himself. He virtually admits that the task which has been entrusted to him is beyond his powers, and he entreats that an officer may be sent out to assist—that is to supersede—him in the duties which he feels himself incompetent to perform. But, while giving Lord Chelmsford the fullest credit for the courage with which he acknowledges his unfitness for retaining his command, we venture to say that never before in the history of this country has an English General preferred a like request under similar circumstances. His Despatch to the Secretary for State of War is dated February 9, nearly three weeks after the reverse at Isandula, and one day after he had forwarded to the Government the Report furnished by the Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the circumstances attending that unfortunate event. That Report neither blamed nor acquitted Lord Chelmsford; but the disaster which had befallen our arms had not been retrieved. The blot was still upon our escutcheon, the disgrace unredeemed, the massacre unavenged; but all that the General upon whose shoulders rested the responsibilities of the situation can rouse himself to demand, is—permission to retire from his post. We can realise now the truth of the distressing statement we published yesterday, that poor Lord Chelmsford, when at Durban, looked twenty years older than he did a few months ago. He knew that the task was too weighty for his abilities. He had known it from the first, but the authorities at home persisted in keeping him where he was, in spite of his protestations. So far back as June last, long before the present campaign had been entered upon, he mentioned privately to the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that "the strain of prolonged anxiety and exertion, physical and mental, was even then telling" upon him. And mark the next pitiful sentence in this Despatch of February 9, "What I felt then, I *feel still more now.*" Was ever such an appeal addressed to the War Office by one of her Majesty's Commanders? Nor is it less remarkable that Sir Bartle Frere concurred in the petition, and even urged that the officer selected to succeed Lord Chelmsford should be fitted to take his own place also. Language fails us adequately to describe the sensation produced upon our mind by this most extraordinary announcement. That Lord Chelmsford should manifest anxiety to be allowed to give up his command we can understand, though the public would have entertained a higher opinion of him had he first sought for an opportunity of re-establishing his reputation as a commander. But Sir Bartle Frere's endorsement of the prayer of the unfortunate General is almost beyond comprehension. Why should the Major General from England, who is so pathetically asked for, be also competent to take the post of High Commissioner? The request can obviously bear but one construction.

In the last sentence of his Despatch Lord Chelmsford says, "I need not assure you that it will be my earnest desire to carry on my duties for her Majesty's service up to the fullest extent of my powers." This language is natural enough, and no one—ourselves least of all—will for a moment doubt that the General will do his best, poor as that best may be, to uphold the honour of our arms, and to carry the campaign to a successful issue. But why should the Government, in spite of the earnest entreaties of the Commander to be released from his duties, which he admits that he is unable to discharge satisfactorily, insist upon his remaining at his post? We have been accused of passing a harsh judgment upon Lord Chelmsford, but we have never said a word of him that goes beyond the terms of his own despatch. That document has now been in the hands of the Government for a whole week, and yet they have made no sign of complying with Lord Chelmsford's petition. He has virtually tendered his resignation, and they have refused to accept it. Whether he likes it or not, whether he feels himself competent or not, it would seem as though he is to be forced to retain his command. We ask again, why should the Government take this serious responsibility upon themselves? What can be their motive for persisting in keeping Lord Chelmsford at the head of the forces in South Africa, after he has begged them to let him go? The mystery is insoluble. Now, however, that the country has been made acquainted with the fact of Lord Chelmsford's proffered resignation, the Ministry will be imperatively called upon to explain the reasons which have induced them to reject it. Sir Bartle Frere stands in a different position from that of a General charged with the conduct of military operations. He has precipitated us into a conflict which might with ease have been postponed until we were better prepared to enter upon it; and he must stay at his post until the difficulties he has created have been disposed of. We fully concur in every word of the Despatch sent out by Sir Michael Hicks Beach. Indeed, it justifies to the fullest possible extent the criticisms which we have felt it our duty to pass upon the conduct of the High Commissioner. The Government are prepared as we in common with other critics have been, to make every allowance for the necessities of his position; "but," remarks the Colonial Secretary, "though desiring to give full weight to these considerations, they cannot but think that the forces at your disposal were inadequate to protect Natal from any serious Zulu inroad, and to provide for any other emergency that could have arisen during the interval necessary for consulting her Majesty's Government upon the terms that Cetywayo should be called upon to accept; and they have been unable to find in the documents you have placed before them that evidence of urgent necessity for immediate action which alone could justify you in taking, without their full knowledge and sanction, a course almost certain to result in a war which, as I had previously impressed upon you, every effort should have been used to avoid." This is the language of the Government. Have we said more than this? Have we used stronger terms of censure? It has formed matter of complaint against us that we have prejudged the important issues that have been raised, and have prematurely condemned the action of our representative. But has not every sentence we have uttered been amply sustained and corroborated by the Despatches of the Government?

SLEEPWALKING EXTRAORDINARY.—A curious accident occurred at Mr. Hawtrey's school at Slough on Wednesday morning. The accident happened to a boy of twelve years of age, the son of R. Loder, Esq., of Whittlebury Lodge, Towcester. The boy walked in his sleep to a closet, where, after bolting the door, he clambered up to a small window, through which he contrived to wriggle. The height he climbed to the window-sill was more than five feet of smooth wall, and the opening through which he made his way (the lower half of a swing window) was but twelve inches by eighteen. He fell head foremost nearly twenty feet, and must inevitably have been killed on the spot but for the night watchman, who luckily happened to be quite near, and who rushed forward to catch him as he fell. The boy came with his full weight on the watchman's outstretched arms, and bounded off them on to the ground. Both of the boy's arms were broken at the wrist, and his head was severely cut, but there was no concussion of the brain, and it is now believed that there are no internal injuries. For forty-eight hours the boy's life was in the greatest peril, but he has since rallied, and great hopes are now entertained that he will recover.—*Truth.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by the mortgagee to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Baboolla Tank, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. R. C. Smith, the whole of the valuable hotel furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, a mahogany square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, and belonging to Mr. Smith's Private Hotel, the same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated table spoons and forks, vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, cruet stands, waiters, buttler coolers, table chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, dining, drawing room, writing, camp, pier, wash hand and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, tete-a-tete, drawing room, easy, low folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, chiffonier, hat stand, teapoys, brussels carpet, a mahogany square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, folding screens, sofas, blackwood and iron four post bedstead, camp cots, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, dressing glasses, baby's cots, towel horses, table and hanging lamps, bookstands, whatnots, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view; also the property of another gentleman, a milch Buffaloe calved in January last.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. J. A. Pereira, executor of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Bernardo Rodrigues, the undermentioned valuable properties.

FIRSTLY—A piece of Fazundaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the cart Nigdowry, Lower Girgaum, facing the Candawady Road, assessed under No. 25, and bounded on the north by the house of Ignacio Mendonca, on the south by the Candawady Road, on the west by the property of Bernardo Rodrigues, and on the east by the property of Bal Dinajee, admeasuring 241 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY—A piece of Fazundaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, adjoining the above assessed under No. 26, and bounded on the north by the property of Ignacio Mendonca, on the south by the Candawady Road, on the West by a public passage, and on the east, by the property of Bernardo Rodrigues, admeasuring 215 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, where the plans could be seen.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms
10 bales grey shirtings.
7 cases T. Red Prints, 28 yards.
2 „ „ „ fents.
10 „ grey dhoties 3 red 6 and 7 yards.
3 „ superior book muslin.
100 remains brown paper 22 by 35.
40 bags coffee.
2 cases marble table ornaments, representing fruits, birds, dogs, lions, &c
On account and at the risk of Goculdas Nensey—
2 cases hollands.
On account and at the risk of Purshotum Haridas—
1½ case Turkey Red Sarees.
On account and at the risk of Gordhundas Ragunathjee—
1½ case Turkey red sarees.
By order of the Administrator General, the jewellery of the late Ladee, woman, consisting of gold necklace, pootlee necklace, earrings, noserings, silver armlets, earrings and bangles, brass and copper pots, &c.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Boree Bunder, near the Telegraph stores, the handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of G. Brew, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

To be sold by Public Auction on account of the concerned at the rooms of the undersigned on MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned cases of drugs, landed from steamer Presnits damaged by salt water.
Cashmere Medical Mission, care of Dr. T. E. B. Brown, Lahore. } 1-3—3 cases medical stores and drugs.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on account and at the risk of Gunny Dawood, about 60 tons scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES and Surplus Machinery, at the Gun Carriage Factory.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gun Carriage Factory, at Colaba, by order of the Superintendent—

A quantity of unserviceable stores and surplus machinery, comprising brass filings, old brass, cast and wrought iron, tarred cordage, screw and shell augurs, sawblades, chissels, files, hammers, empty casks, packing cases, &c.

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE AT JUNGEERA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jungeera, by order of the Administrator-General:—

The Steam Launch "Rose," No. 3940, of the burthen of 12 61-100 tons, as she now lies at Jungeera, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Broadfoot.

The conditions of sale, could be seen at the office of the undersigned.

SALE OF STEAMER PEHLWAN.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

The Paddle steamer Pehlwan, No 50,378, 51 23-100 tons register and 45 horse power, as she now lies off Carnac Bandar, where she is on view.

On FRIDAY next the 25th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 135, Middle Colaba near Admiralty House, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainwares, &c., the property of J. H. Hausheer, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built male phaeton by Lewis of Salisbury, just newly done up, with a pair of handsome bay Arab horses and a set of double harness, could be seen at a day's previous notice.

SALE of valuable landed properties in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee with the consent of the Mortgagors, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Mistry, and Dhunbhaijee, widow of the late Rustomjee Nowrojee Mistry.

LOT NO. 1. AT 4 P. M.

All that piece of ground admeasuring 87⅔ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, and for pension and tax under No. 46, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 54, situate on the west side of Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, on the west by a private passage, on the north by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, and on the south by the property of the said Hormusjee Bomonjee Kanga.

LOT NO. 2 AT 5 P. M.

All that piece of ground containing by admeasurement 63 and three-ninths square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 358, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 18, situate on the east side of the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, in the sub-district of the Fort and Colaba, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Moosa Moplah, on the west by the said Nanabhoy Bomonjee Lane, on the north by the property of Dadabhoy Cowasjee Cammacharwalla and on the South by the property of Eduljee Rustomjee Doctor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT LOWER COLABA.

On SATURDAY, the 10th day of May at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Executor of the last will and testament of the late Mrs. Susan Wise, the undermentioned valuable properties, viz.

A piece of fazundaree ground with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Borah Street, at Lower Colaba, assessed under No. 75, and bounded on the north by the house of Mary Anne, on the east by the house of Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, on the south by public passage called Borah Street, and on the west by public passage, admeasuring 1,600 square feet or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1879.

### S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account of the Mortgagor, Hormusjee Bhicajee Kurrungie, the following property THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground, containing by admeasurement 393 square yards, with the dwelling-houses standing, whereof one house consists of two compartments and the other of one compartment, situate on the west side of a public passage called Old Sonapore Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded on the east by the Old Sonapore Cross Road, on the west by the house of the late Pallonjee Dorabjee Mehrjee, on the north by the vacant ground of Moroba Narunsett, and the south by Old Sonapore Road, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under Nos. 93 and 94.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Crockeryware, &c., &c., at Tent No. 4, near the Band Stand, lately occupied by Messrs. John Ryan and L. F. Turner.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the household furniture, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman the same consisting of rich cut glassware, white and gold dinner and dessert sets, best electro-platedware, consisting of tea set, butter pot, cruet and pickle frames, hotwater curry dishes, spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, camp tables, chairs, with and without arms, sideboard, bookstand, splendid pictures, nicely carved French polished furniture consisting of drawing table, drawing-room chairs, and conversation couches, with spring and damask lining, ottoman, pier tables, reclining couches, teapoys, folding screen, long arm easy chairs, chiffoniers, brass bedstead, campcots, dressing and washing tables, mahogany dressing glasses, wardrobes, and chest of drawers, dispense tables, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1879.

## NOTICES.

GOWMULL JETHMULL begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and of the Mofussil, that he has OPENED a SHOP in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and has always ready on hand EMBROIDERED WORKS of Sind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere, and Delhi—such as Shawls, Cloaks, Handkerchiefs, Cushions, Dress, Silk of all kinds, &c., &c., and also Silver and Gold Delhi, Trichinopoly Cashmere, and Bombay Jewelery, Diamond Rings, Moolten and Eran Carpets, and Bombay, Surat and Vizagapatam Work Boxes, Mooredabad and Benares Works, &c., &c.

All the above articles are warranted to be of the best Manufacture and are especially made for presents to friends in Europe.

N.B.—Orders from Out-stations will be promptly carried out on Moderate Terms.

### JAMES MADDEN & CO.,
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,)
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE to OFFICERS of the ARMY, MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICES of India, MERCHANTS, CLUBS, and the Public generally.

MESSRS. JAMES MADDEN & Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents, or to PURCHASE DEMAND BANK DRAFTS at the very best rates of exchange, *without any Commission.*

REMITTANCES in full *must* accompany instructions.

CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept.

J. M. & Co. have the pleasure to inform the public generally that they are prepared to forward *prepaid* Parcels, Packages, Baggage, &c., at the following *reduced rates of Freight* (valuables and Jewellery excepted):—

From BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two* per cubic foot.

From BOMBAY to LONDON, *Six Annas* per lb., or *Rupees Two Annas Eight* per cubic foot.

Declaration of contents and value must accompany Packages.

Heavy Baggage of over one ton, charged at Cargo rates.

J. M. & Co. engage Passages, *without charge*, by any line of Steamers leaving Bombay. Baggage received to await arrival.

J. M. & Co supply Drafts on England at the current rate of the day. Indian Money exchanged for Gold.

Address, for fuller information, to

JAMES MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON AGENTS:
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.
AGENTS FOR RIDGEWAY & SONS, Army Agents, London.
MAYNARD, HARRIS & Co., Army Agents, London.
CURTIS & SONS ............ Portsmouth.
DICKESON & STEWART ............ London.
BANKERS:
CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms the property of a deceased gentleman, comprising, gold chain with key and pencil, gold chain with seal and locket, gold ring, gold seal and white, silver watch with chain, gold buttons, enamelled sleeve buttons, work and glove boxes, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

1 pair of chesnut Walers.
1 brown Australian brougham horse.
1 do. do dog-cart do.
One pair fast trotting fleabiten grey Arab horses, go in single and double harness.
1 black poney, fast in harness would play polo.
1 chesnut country bred poney 13-2½, four white stockings, 7 off, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay country bred poney 12-2 aged quiet to ride and fast.
1 handsome powerful chestnut Arab harness horse.
On account and risk of T. E. White, Esq.
1 English built dog cart.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome, F. P. blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, one English built four seated open carriage with a powerful grey mare and harness, &c., &c., the property of J. T. Lindsley, Esq. the same comprises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated-ware such as ice pitcher, cruet, pickle, egg and liqueur stands, spoons and forks for 6 persons, table and piano candlesticks, cutlery, a double-barrelled M. L. gun by W. Richard, handsome well-seasoned French-polished furniture, such as a large dining table, side board, whatnots, diningroom arm and without arm chairs, handsome circular, pier side and oval tables, easy folding reclining and drawing-room chairs, conversation sofas, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a three light ... gine ... grand lamp, first-rate pictures, a blackwood four post bedstead, camp cots dressing and washing tables dressing glasses, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English-built brougham with a powerful grey mare and harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on or about the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Soundy and Co's rooms, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a collection of oil paintings, sketches, and other pictures, the works of Louis Frank, who is leaving India.

Catalogues will be published, and the pictures on view three days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The collection will include some of Mr. Frank's latest and best works.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the firm of Abdoolaly Dawood Khan:—
A D & Co—S X—2-3—A P—129—3 cases thread, ex Columbia.
A P & Co—S—1815—1 case spectacles, ex Avondale.
A. D. S. Co.—1643—1 case gilt chains, ex-Avondale.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Trustees of W. Nicol and Co., in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction at the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Mazagon—

The Barge "John Fleming," measuring 71 ft. long, 16 ft. 3 in. broad, and 7 ft. 6 in. deep, 84½ to a register.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome plain richly carved blackwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, books, &c., &c., the property of the late ... B Collett Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be published hereafter.

ON FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 7 A.M., Messrs BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, a large collection of choice and rose plants in tubs and pots, comprising, bignonia, alocasia, araucaria, stephanotis, bougainvillia, crotons, antigonons, standard roses, anthurium, honeysuckles, cissus, malanta, dracena peperomias, white poinsettia, hexecentris, Cyprus palms, ferns &c., &c., the property of C. J. Groom, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome French polished open carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, large pier glasses, a miniature lady's billiard table with cues, balls, &c., 6 and 3 lights hanging kerosine and gas lamps, a splendid mahogany semi grand trichord sympathetic piano by "Ernst Kaps," one English built 4 seated open carriage with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses and harness, one English built mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette with break and steps, one English built circular glass fronted minature brougham with a powerful flea-bitten grey horse and harness, a child's perambulator, cases of stuffed birds, Bohemian Dresden, alabaster, parian, and bronze statuetts and vases, Singer's sewing machine, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. O. D. Aguiar, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge" Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany, grand square pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons," one handsome sewing machine, one Jaffrabad cow with calf, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. E. Hart, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 p. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd May next at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the east side of the Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort walls of Bombay, and in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and bounded as follows, that is to say—on or towards the East side thereof by the Bazar Gate Street, on or towards the west side thereof partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the drain common to the premises hereby conveyed, and the house of Vussonjee Jewraj, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of Dwarkadass Vussonjee, and on or towards the south side thereof by the property of Javerchund Nurseydass, and which said premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-three square yards be the same little more or less, and are entered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax, under No 772, and in the book of the Collector of assessment under No. 60, and were formerly in the occupation of Shah Luckmichund Lowchund, and are now in the occupation of Runoaldass Kessowjee, Durumsey Moolchund, Ruttonsey Callianjee, and Parsee Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1879.

## NOTICES.

### ASHTON & Co.,
TIN AND ZINC WARE MANUFACTURERS, PLUMBERS, AND ARTISTES.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC BY RAIL OR SEA.

IF you require a really strong and well-finished Travelling Box, Air-Tight Uniform Box, Bonnet and Hat Box, Despatch Box, Cash box, Helmet Case, baths for Adults and Infants, etc. etc., call at ASHTON & Co. before you purchase elsewhere, as you can depend upon getting a Good Article and 15 per cent. cheaper than other Shops.

Garden Watering Cans and Flower Pots of all sizes and designs in hand and made to order.

Artistic Decorations, Gilding, Bronzing, Laquering, House and Ornamental Painting, and Distempering executed at moderate terms.

We would draw particular attention to our Angular Reflecting Lamps for Railway Platforms and Entrances; also our Hanging Lamps, Railway Guard Lamps, Signal Lanterns, and all kinds of Street and Gate Lamps and Lanterns, manufactured and supplied at the shortest notice. Our Lamps and Lanterns can be fitted with the Patent Cosmo or other Burner for Kerosine or any other oil as required.

Sewing Machines repaired.

All our Boxes are fitted with the Patent Detective Locks, and the Travelling Boxes and Baths have a Rattan Basket into which they fit, and which they serve as a Foul Linen Basket when not travelling. Extra charge for the wicker cover.

NOTICE.

HENRY JESSON, ESQ., DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of HENRY JESSON, late of Compta, Kanara District, Bombay Presidency, in the East Indies, Sub-Conductor in the Public Works Department, deceased, who died at Compta, Kanara District aforesaid, on the 16th day of May 1877, intestate, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits were GRANTED on the 29th March 1879 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ADAIR CRAIGIE and CHRISTOPHER BERNARD LYNCH, both of Bombay, Esquires, Solicitors, are required on or before SATURDAY, the 10th May 1879, to send to the said Administrators, at their office in Apollo Street, within the Fort of Bombay, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to MARY ELIZABETH JESSON, Widow and Administratrix in England of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they the said Administrators shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 5th day of April 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICE.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN AUGUSTUS WOOD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866, NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of JOHN AUGUSTUS WOOD, late of Poona, in the Presidency of Bombay, in India, Lieutenant Colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps, Commanding Her Majesty's 14th Regiment Native Infantry, deceased, who died at Poona aforesaid on the 23rd January 1879, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits with the duplicate Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were GRANTED on the 29th March 1879 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, both of Bombay, Esquires, are required on or before SATURDAY, the 10th May 1879, to send to the said Administrators, at the office of Messrs FORBES and COMPANY, in Bombay Green, the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the estate of the said deceased. At the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to CHARLES HENRY ANDERSON and LOUISA WOOD, the Executors named in the said Will having regard only to the claims of which they, the said Administrators, shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 5th day of April 1879.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Solicitors, Bombay.

### THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for ............ Rs. 6,30,500
Cash ............ „ 3,446
Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,

In part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the
COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta;
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

## BANKS.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,
HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ............ £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ............ £800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

### DEVONSHIRE CYDER.
BOTTLED BY WARD AND SON.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, a FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the above. Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.
Elphinstone Circle.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH "PALACE" ALE—The new Season's Brewings have arrived, and are FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

Hogsheads of 54 gallons ............ Rs. 57 0 each.
Kilderkins of 18 do. ............ 22 0 do.
Quarts per dozen ............ 4 8 do.
Pints do. ............ 3 0 do.

NICOLSON'S OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.
Royal Household Blend, per doz. Qts ... Rs. 20 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

* CLARETS:—FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.
Chateau de Frands ............ Rs. 14 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ............ „ 16 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Les Canons ............ „ 18 per doz. Qts.
Do. do. ............ „ 20 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Chateau Leoville ............ „ 30 per doz. Qts.
* HOCKS:—FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.
Geisenheimer ............ „ 20 per doz. Qts.
Liebfraumilch ............ „ 24 „
Do. ............ „ 27 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Steinwein ............ „ 24 per doz. Qts.
Hochheimer ............ „ 30 „
Ruedesheimer ............ „ 30 „
Do. ............ „ 33 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Marcobrunner ............ „ 35 per doz. Qts.
Do. ............ „ 38 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Queen Victoria Berg ............ „ 38 per doz. Qts.
BEER:—
Norway Pale Ale ............ Rs. 18 per case of 3 doz. Qts.
IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE .... Rs. 20 per Cask of 4 doz. qts.
Do. Do. .... „ 24 „ 8 doz. pts.
* CHAMPAGNE:—
Eugène Clicquot's Carte Blanche .... Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Do. do. ............ „ 42 per case of 2 doz. pints.
Heidsieck & Co.'s *Dry Monopole* ............ Rs. 56 per doz. Qt.
„ „ ............ „ 58 per case of 2 doz. pints.
F. Giesler & Co.'s *Champagne*. Rs. 55 per case of 2 per doz. Qts.
* BRANDY:—
Fromy and Rogée's *** Cognac .... Rs. 30 per doz. Qts.
Boulestin & Co.'s * ............ „ 20 „

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.
Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apples, Apricots, Grapes, Rs. 12 per dozen tins.

CALIFORNIAN JELLIES.
Currants, Blackberry, Quince, Strawberry, Plums, Raspberry, Rs. 12½ per doz. tins.

CALIFORNIAN ASPARAGUS.
Rs. 13½ per dozen tins.

SPECIAL TERMS TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Those marked with an asterisk * carry a discount of 10 per cent. if cash accompanies the order.

VOLKART BROTHERS.
Rampart Row, Fort.

## NOTICES.

### J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort

Also, we have in stock SHIPCHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

### M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India:—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

### HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c., &c.

FOR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Railways,<br>Canals,<br>Collieries, | Indigo Concerns,<br>Gas Works,<br>Engineering Works<br>Tanneries, &c., &c. | Silk Filatures,<br>Tea Gardens,<br>Cotton & Jute Mills. |

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.
Howrah, Bengal.

### PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
SUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

### SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Bay entire Australian horse, about 15-2 high, a handsome upstanding horse, is a passed cavalry charger. Rs. 760.

A Bay Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-1 high, a free mover, carries a good head, is a capital hack, and perfectly quite to ride, has also been broken to single and double harness. Rs. 750.

A Brown Australian Gelding, 6 years, 15-2 high, a good weight carrier, good tempered and quiet under saddle. Rs. 700.

A Bay Arab horse, 7 years, 14-1 high, a good saddle horse, goes in harness, has been ridden by a lady, and as a Parade horse for over two years. Rs. 450.

A Bay Arab Gelding, 7 years, 14-1 high, quiet to ride and a good saddle horse. Rs. 450.

A pair of Grey Ponies, 13 hands, a perfect match and thoroughly broken and quiet in harness. Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab horse, 14 hands, a good harness horse, Rs. 300.

A Bay Waler mare, 4 years, 15 hands, will make a good Brougham or Dog cart horse. Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 24th March 1879.

### JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, AND GENERAL MANUFACTURER.

SHOW ROOM OF CARVED AND PLAIN BLACKWOOD, TEAKWOOD, EBONY, AND FANCY GILDED FURNITURE, FOR DRAWING AND DINING ROOMS, BOUDOIR, OFFICES, ANTE-ROOM, CAMP MESSES, AND CLUBS, DURBAR HALLS, &c., &c.

THE PICTURE GALLERY CONTAINS THE LARGEST STOCK IN BOMBAY OF OLEOGRAPHS AND CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, Framed in Suitable Frames of the Newest Patterns.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF LOOKING GLASSES, OF VARIOUS SIZES, FRAMED IN FANCY GILT FRAMES.

STRANGERS TO BOMBAY SHOULD PAY THIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT A VISIT.

KALBADAVIE ROAD, BOMBAY.

### DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

### CARLTON WHISKY.
SUPERB WHISKY,
FROM THE BONDED STORES OF
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co.,
OF
LONDON AND INVERNESS.

WE recommend very confidently "The Carlton" to the Indian Public, through the well-known House whom we have arranged to solely represent us in India, viz., CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

| 11 Years Old. | | 5 Years Old. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Credit. | Cash. | Credit. | Cash. |
| Rs. 33-0 | 32-0 | Rs. 29-0 | 28-0 |

Each Bottle is capsuled, and the Corks are branded with our Trade Mark

RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S QUOTATIONS FOR CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co's THREE DAGGER BRANDY.

| CREDIT. Rs. a. | | CASH. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| 25 0 | * STAR INDIA BRANDY ............ Qts. | 23 4 |
| 22 8 | * STAR WHITE LABEL ............ Qts. | 21 4 |
| 21 0 | * STAR, F. BEAUFORT ............ Qts. | 20 0 |
| | ** STARS, Quarts ............ | |
| | *** STARS, Quarts ............ | |
| | **** STARS { FLASKS ............ | |
| | **** STARS { ½ FLASKS ............ | |

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

### LADIES GOING HOME

WILL FIND ALL THAT THEY REQUIRE FOR THE VOYAGE AT

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
6, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

LADIES' TRAVELLING OUTFITS
MADE AT A VERY SHORT NOTICE.

### FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch ............ at Rs. 40
Their Fine Silver Railway Watch ............ at „ 60
Their German Silver Railway Watch ............ at „ 60
(Extra large size.)

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employès, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

GUARANTEED FOR 2 YEARS.

*Catalogues sent free on application.*

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

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SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

### DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE.

Protected under the trade Marks Act (38 and 39 Vict., ch. 91). Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1876.

Certificates under this Act have been Granted to DR. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

DISCOVERED AND SO NAMED, A.D. 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

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